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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE TIDE of extra-Parliamentary eloquence is flowing. Sir Henry Havelock thus spoke at Sunderland:

Referring to the domestic policy of the Government for the past six years, Sir Henry said there was nothing to record but a series of failures, which were absolutely worse than nothing. What had been done he characterized as delusive legislation and sham action; not one single useful measure had been added to the Statute-book except the Artisans' Dwellings Act, and that was stolen from the Liberals. After dealing in detail with the attempts made at domestic legislation, they compared the financial results of the past five years of Earl Beaconsfield's misrule and those of Mr. Gladstone's Government, and quoted figures to show that the Tories had spent an average of eight millions sterling per annum more than the Liberals. In dealing with the Eastern policy of the Government, Sir Henry replied to arguments lately made public of Mr. Cross and other Ministers; referred to recent outrages committed by Turks; and generally condemned the policy of Earl Beaconsfield as that of a cool, unfeeling, selfish man, who did not represent the feelings of England; and, on the other hand, he supported a theory similar to that so eloquently made public by Mr. Gladstone, and maintained that if Earl Beaconsfield and his colleagues had done their duty there would have been no Russo-Turkish war, there would have been no dismemberment of Turkey, and the peace of Europe would not have been menaced by plotting and counter-plotting, as it is at present. The Afghan war of last year he distinctly traced to the failure of the Eastern policy of the Government. He had not much to say in favour of Shere Ali, but he would say that up to 1877 there is the clearest evidence that he wished to be at peace with England. He felt the enormous pressure between the two great countries, England and Russia. He wanted to be at peace and amity with us as his father had been, and he courted our friendship until he saw that, after all our brag and bluster, we deserted Turkey. Then he naturally thought Russia the stronger. He turned to the Czar, it is true; but even then he was not acting hostilely. When we, however, began to press him about the admission of envoys to Cabul he honestly told us he could not defend them. The late Lord Lawrence told the same tale; but Lord Salisbury would not believe it, and would have his own way. How terribly later events have proved the truth of the warnings of Shere Ali and Lord Lawrence! Criticism was hushed to silence in contemplating the sad fate of Major Cavagnari and those who were placed with him in a false position. But what shall be said of the folly of those who sent them there, who placed them, without defence, in so truly a false position that it only remained for them to die without even the consolation that their death would do any good? Henceforth we must look upon Lord Lytton and the supporters of his policy as men devoid of common sense, and men not able to let well alone.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON thus addressed a political meeting at Brampton, Cumberland:

He read an extract from *The Times* of last week describing a recent atrocity there—outrages which *The Times* said the other day must be put a stop to. He thought when he saw that article in *The Times* that was the beginning of the end; and he called to mind the scene which occurred in the House of Lords last summer, when the Duke of Argyll, after describing the crimes, the follies, and the cruelties of the Government, pointed to the Ministry sitting opposite to him like a group of criminals come in for justice and said, "My lords, you are beginning to be found out." *Yes*, they were *beginning* to be found out. (Cheers.) Then there was the Afghan war, which was only a branch of the Eastern question. They were apparently successful at first, and loud were their rejoicings; but in the midst of their rejoicings and self-glorification there came the handwriting upon the wall. Their policy had been overthrown, their predictions had been falsified, and the nation had suffered a sudden and awful chastisement for its presumptuous folly. (Cheers.) Then came the Zulu war. He often went into a kind of mental exercise to try and convince himself which was the more wicked and more senseless, the Afghan or the Zulu war; but he had never been able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, because both were atrocious (Cheers.) He believed the Zulu war was almost unique, and not only was it unjustifiable, but so far it was unjustified. Now they were told they had got a settlement, but the result was that in Zululand a seal had been put upon Christianity, commerce, civilization. (Cheers.)

At Wigton Petty Sessions the other day a man was brought up and fined 5*s.* and costs for urging two dogs to fight. (Laughter.) What, then, was to be done with men who had urged two nations to fight? Should not the High Court of Parliament inflict the punishment which was due upon those who so wickedly had set two nations to fight? (Cheers.) He hoped at any rate that men would be sent to Parliament who would condemn this atrocious system. (Cheers.) He saw in the papers that the clergy of Carlisle were getting up a petition to the Queen to proclaim a day of humiliation in this country. That was quite right. It was not a bit too soon; indeed, it was rather too late. He was sure that he had been humiliated every day, and his humiliation increased every day when he thought of the horrors which this country was perpetrating. (Cheers.)

AT LINDLEY, Huddersfield, Mr. Hutchinson, M. P thus spoke:

There was a growing impression even among men who agreed in little else that the Queen's advisers were neither fit nor strong enough for the place. Their notion of statesmanship seemed to be that some divinity would admirably shape their ends, rough hew them as they might, and that somehow all would come right in the end wrong as they might go. Domestic legislation had been frustrated by the manner in which the staunchest Conservatives opposed the Government measures. Government took credit for passing the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, and then passed the Public Works Loans Bill, which practically prevented the application of the former Act. The Government had utterly failed in checking Russian aggression, but they were blameable not so much for resisting Russian encroachments as for the mess they had made and the failure of their attempts to do so.

MR. CHILDERS at Knottingley thus commented on Lord Salisbury's performances at Manchester:

I notice there none of the "jeers and quips and sneers" against his colleagues, of which Lord Beaconsfield told us the other day he was a master. He has not even called his own Prime Minister a weathercock or likened his colleague and near relative to Titus Oates. (Loud laughter.) But if he has taken no liberties with the character of public men, he has taken great liberties with history. His speech in fact, was in the main a *resume* of the narrative of Afghan affairs and of England's share in Eastern complications perfectly appalling for its novelty. (Cheers.) What did he tell the country about Afghanistan? He had been charged he said with responsibility for recent events at Cabul. It was he who stood forward to ridicule and deny the danger of sending an envoy there, and an envoy was murdered almost as soon as he got there. Oh, says Lord Salisbury do not blame me, blame Lord Northbrook. We wanted Lord Northbrook to insist on an envoy being received as far back as 1874. Our orders were not executed, but in 1876 "the Servian invasion by Russia had commenced"—whatever that may mean—and then when we pressed the embassy, the Ameer declined to receive it because says Lord Salisbury—"because it might force him to receive a Russian embassy." And "so an unfortunate delay destroyed and ruined everything" and caused "all the evils which subsequently followed." Marvellous history! What! the murder of the envoy a few weeks ago was the result of the Ameer's wish to receive a Russian mission!

MR. H. C. RAIKES, Conservative member for Chester, thus addressed a meeting of his supporters:

He asked the working men of this country to bear in mind that if the Radical party were to take office in the next Parliament it could only be on the sufferance and by the support of that section of the Irish members who had hitherto taken the course he had mentioned. They were not likely to get justice for England at the hands of men who could only hold office by submitting themselves and subordinating their opinions to a small section of Irishmen. The hon. gentleman went on to claim for the Conservative party that they were as anxious to promote peace abroad and retrenchment at home—which would follow from peace abroad—and a reform as any party in the country could desire. He also briefly referred to the subject of the land laws and said he could not see how any great purpose was to be served or benefit obtained by their alteration or abolition; and also to the question of the disestablishment of the Scottish Church, which, he said, was of interest to Englishmen only in so far as it concerned the possibility of the disestablishment of our own Church and the general question of endowments. The endowments which had been made in past times by the wealthy and great for the benefit of their poorer fellows were, he believed, best applied to the purposes for which they were given, and although when they got a spirited Radical Government in power as no doubt they would have some time, they might take the Church property to build ironclads or to pay off a portion of the national debt he doubted whether it would be a wise appropriation.

MR. KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, M. P., for Deal, thus addressed a meeting of his constituents:

With regard to Afghan matters, last year he had told them that he refused to condemn the Government because he had not then sufficient information to justify his doing so. That night he was bound to say that he thought their conduct from first to last reflected upon them the utmost discredit. They began to misrepresent their opponents, then they deceived Parliament, and went to war behind the backs of the British people. These were hard words, but he would prove them. In November last year Lord Cranbrook wrote a despatch which purported to be a narrative of our dealings with the Ameer of Afghanistan. He did not of course mean to accuse Lord Cranbrook of publishing anything which he knew to be untrue but it was possible to publish several true things in such a manner as to give an untrue complexion to the whole. The public were desired to believe that the war arose from the fault of Mr. Gladstone's Government; and had there been a dissolution last winter, this would have been the cry of Government candidates all over the country. When a dissolution did come there would be similar cries with just as little foundation. When Parliament met Lord Northbrook encountered Lord Cranbrook face to face, and told him that he had published that which gave an impression totally at variance with the facts. He called Lord Cranbrook into the witness box against himself upon the 5th of June last. The noble lord went to Sheffield to magnify the Government of which he was a member. At that moment the Afghan war had apparently been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and it no longer suited the Government to throw the responsibility of it upon their predecessors so Lord Cranbrook said tauntingly, "This war is the only war of which I may say that for it this warlike Ministry is directly responsible." So much for Lord Cranbrook.

MR. BRASSEY M. P., thus spoke at the same meeting:

Not one of the enterprises to which the present Government had committed itself had resulted in the accomplishment of any purpose which was worthy the attention of the country. He certainly could not look upon the Treaty of Berlin as a satisfactory settlement of the Eastern Question. The Anglo-Turkish Convention was a complete dead letter, bringing promises of reforms which the Turkish Government would never fulfil. He could not see what we had gained by the acquisition of Cyprus. In the entire absence of financial information and until the amount of the tribute due to the Porte was settled he could not presume to say whether the island would be self supporting or not, although the vote for £26,000 included in the Civil Service Estimates for the expense of the Cyprus police force seemed to indicate that we should have to incur considerable expense with regard to it. Turning to the subject of the war in Afghanistan he expressed his opinion that it was through bad management that we had lost the friendship of Shere Ali. There could be no question that under the treaty we had entered into with Dost Mahomed in 1875 we were bound not to press British residents upon the ruler of Afghanistan. It was the reversal of the policy set forth in that treaty —a reversal which had been so strongly condemned by Lord Lawrence and by Lord Northbrook which had led to the unfriendly relations that now existed between that country and our own; (Hear, hear) Another most dangerous consequence of the conduct of the Government with regard to Afghanistan was that they were ready to saddle the people of India with the cost of a war entered into for Imperial objects. He ventured to say that if ever there was a time when it was most unjust to burden the people of India in this it was now when Indian finances were in a critical condition and when the people were already overburdened by taxation and were suffering from a series of successive famines. (Hear, hear.) He could not foresee the end of our contest with Afghanistan. If we were to annex it the Indian authorities had told us that we could not hold the country with fewer than 20,000 or 30,000 men, at an expense of something like three millions per anum; and who was to pay that sum? With regard to the deplorable loss of life at Cabul, he failed to understand how it was those in power had sent a number of unarmed men into the place without having an assurance that the ruler of the country had not only the will but the power to protect them. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he asserted that every tendency towards the revival of trade was checked by the restless policy of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

In your issue of the 10th instant, in noticing the Police Administration Report, you say that "Retrenchments in the Police have been carried out so judiciously that its efficiency has not been impaired" and "that there were 50 cases of dacoity more in 1878 than in the previous year." Does not the fact contained in the sentence quoted last contradict your remark in the first? In my opinion and also in the judgment of men who like me live in the mufussil the decrease in the Police force has resulted in the increase of crime. The 50 more dacoities represent a loss of private property perhaps equal in value to the saving effected to Government by the decrease in the number of Chowkidars.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has given a large order for railway material to several firms in the United Kingdom. Messrs. Charles Cammel and Co., of the Cyclops Works, have received a portion of the contract; Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., of Middlesborough, and the Welsh and Cumberland makers also participate in the order. We hope General Strachey's scorpion circular on "commission," which was issued when he was Public Works Secretary, will be remembered.

THE COMMITTEE at Madrid, which has had under consideration the abolition of slavery in Cuba have, after long deliberation, adopted by sixteen votes against five a report which proposes that slavery shall be declared abolished in Cuba, but that the negroes who are enfranchised shall, during a maximum period of five years, continue to work for their present masters, receiving wages of not less than 10 piastres per month.

A SANITARY CONGRESS was held at Croydon, at which subjects relating to the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of towns, the purification of water, and various hygienic questions were discussed. One of the speakers computed that one hundred and twenty thousand persons died annually in England and Wales from the use of intoxicating liquors, the consumption of which was alleged to have increased in consequence of granting licenses to grocers.

THE REV. SIR HENRY GUNNING, of Horton, was married to Miss Spencer, at Great Houghton, near Northampton, the other day. The hon. baronet was born in 1797, and is consequently eighty-two years of age. His bride, who is aged thirty-seven, is the daughter of the hon. and Rev. William Henry Spencer. We wish the venerable bridegroom had read the beautiful farce of Babu Denobundo Mitter entitled "Biapagla buro" or the "old fool mad after marriage."

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

THE GOULOIS has been interviewing Mr. Gladstone, and says it is authorised by him to publish the conversation. We give the following abstract:

Amongst other interesting things, Mr. Gladstone said he is convinced that the next election in England *will* yield a Liberal majority. He considers the action of Lord Derby as most important, and thinks, as far as the love of peace is concerned, Lord Derby is more ultra-Liberal than Lord Hartington and Lord Granville. Mr. Gladstone declared that if liberals should be placed in a majority he has no wish to become a Minister unless absolutely compelled by his countrymen. On foreign topics he said that England would never be disposed to enter into specified and special alliances. In his opinion, Prince Bismarck's first consideration is ever the interest of Germany and he seemed to imply that no reliance can be reposed in the Prince's future action one way or the other. Concerning Egypt, he blamed the Anglo-French intervention, thought all the Powers should have been allowed an equal share in the administration, and added that he had been to Italy with no political object but that he had seen enough of Italian statesmen to be convinced that none of them were disposed to aid *Italia Irredenta*. With regard to France he was most flattering, saying that this country had regained her former position in Europe,

and it was absurd to attach importance to such episodes as the election of M. Humbert.

WE MAKE the following extract from Max Muller's inaugural address at the Birmingham and Midland Institute:

He characterised English spelling as a national misfortune. It handicapped the English child to an extent that would be thought incredible if it were not demonstrated by statistics. He knew the difficulties of spelling reform, but they were not insuperable. Academical education, he urged, should be as free as possible. He dwelt at some length on the evils which resulted from examinations conducted in a wrong manner. He was a believer in examinations, but condemned their being made the end instead of the means. Students should rather be taught to take delight in the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake. In reference to scholarship prizes, he remarked that the plea usually advanced for them was that they enabled the children of poor parents to obtain the highest University education, but in practice he generally found that those who secured those prizes were the children of parents who were well able to pay for their education. The end, he thought, would be more effectively obtained by cheapening education so as to bring it within the reach of the poorest.

A NEW HORROR! A Mr. Gardiner of New York, a nephew of Prescott, the historian, has been poisoned by an arsenical compound placed by a dentist in one of his teeth for the purpose of killing an aching nerve!

GENERAL GRANT'S tour round the world it is said will be the subject of three competing volumes to be published simultaneously in London and New York. Two of these will be written by newspaper correspondents, and the third by a young and distant relative of the General, who accompanied him.

CETYWAYO is said to be on exhibition in London He stands on a dais with the attitude and expression of barbaric dignity which have excited the admiration of British officers, grasping with his right hand a long iron rod or wand like that used by him on State occasions, and wearing a handsome shawl and a girdle of monkey and other skins, the latter having been made (with Mr. Farini's permission) by the Zulus now exhibiting at the Westminister Aquarium; the sole ornament being a necklace of tigers' claws. The correctness of the costume is vouched for by a gentleman who was for years a frequent visitor at the King's kraal.

AN OFFICIAL enquiry into the causes of the late railway accident in Madras was held last week at Arconum. It was elicited that the deaths up to date were twenty-four, and more are expected to be discovered. The evidence goes to show that the line was known to be in an unsafe condition, and that reports of its dangerous condition had been repeatedly made by *mistry* to the Permanent Way Inspector and to the District Engineer for months past. When the accident occurred the carriages were crushed into fragments, and piled into a huge heap on and off the line. The only marvel is that every occupant was not crushed to death.

THE POST OFFICE authorities are arranging for Money Order Offices to be opened at Quetta, Candahar, and Cabul, and it is anticipated that these offices will be available to the public by the commencement of the ensuing year simultaneously with the opening of the 5,000 post offices throughout the country for money order work.—*Press Commissioner.*

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING rather extraordinary case of detection of a murderer is reported by our Krishnuggur correspondent:

A Mahomedan of the name of Kala Gajee, living at Amla in the Chooadanga Sub-division of the Nuddea District had murdered his wife suspecting her infidelity. The man afterwards volunteered a confession before Sub-Inspector Atal Hoque of Thanna Sharsha. He was arrested and kept in the lock-up of the Chooadanga Sub-division, whence he made his escape in 1866, travelled about incognito for some time, and then settled in a village in the Sathkhira sub-division under a feigned name. Here the man married, and bred children by this marriage By an accident he fell in the way of the Sub-Inspector above-named, and was identified by Constable Gowri Singha, who was in charge of the Chooadanga lock-up when the man had escaped. In the examination which followed he reported his confession which he had made before with a slight variation, he has been tried and convicted on the charge of escaping from lawful custody and now awaits his trial for murder.

WE HAVE received the following case illustrative of a freak of power in the North-Western Provinces:

One Babu Ram Das Bhadoory, entered Government service in 1861, and after holding several minor ministerial offices became head-clerk of the Burdwan Treasury on Rs. 120 a month, from this office he was transferred from time to time to officiate as Head-clerk of the Revenue Department. He was afterwards transferred to the Head-clerkship of the Barreilly Treasury where he continued until January 1877. He was again temporarily made Head-clerk of the Revenue Department. From this place he was again made Head-clerk of the Barreilly Treasury on Rs. 200 a month. All these promotions he obtained unasked and purely as a reward for meritorious service. When in August 1870 he received a peremptory order all on a sudden without any previous warning to make over charge to another man. On his verbal request the Collector Mr. Reid condescended to state that shortly after taking charge of the Barreilly Collectorate; he had reported to Government of his being disrespectful and recommended his dismissal. On this report the man had been Gazetted not only as dismissed but also as ineligible for Government employ hereafter and his application for the papers of his case has been refused Now we ask what has become of the Government of India's Resolution No. 37, 1389-1404 dated 29th July 1879?

WE ARE indebted to the Press Commissioner for the following:

The *Russian Turkistan Gazette* No. 34, dated 28th August, 9th September 1879, gives as news obtained via Naryusk, that parties of Andijanies continue to arrive from Kashgar, from whence they are expelled by the Chinese Authorities, to clear the city of all elements that might prove dangerous, in the event of an attack on the part of Hakim Khan Tora, who is now halting with a large force within a distance of four marches from Kashgar. The strength of the Chinese garrison of Yangi Shahr does not exceed 4,000 badly armed men. The same paper states that the rising of Khotan does not appear after all to have been so formidable, as previously reported. The Chinese garrison of the place was attacked by the inhabitants; but the struggle terminated in favour of Chinese, who still hold possession of Khoten.

THERE WERE 210 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 8th instant of which 70 were from fever, 27 from bowel complaints, 6 from accidents and suicide, 8 from phthisis, 30 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born and six persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 23.

AN AGRICULTURAL Exhibition will be held at Baraset on the 9th February next. We have received the following account of it:

This exhibition has been inaugurated since last year, and promises to be a success. Prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors of best agricultural products of all kinds and cattle and will be given only to the natives of the district. They will range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 for produce and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 for cattle and fowls. There will be an exhibition of athelets this year and prizes will be given to the most successful performers.

FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE ENGLISHMAN says that Sir John Strachey goes home in March next. Some people fear that this news is too good to be true. May we ask whether this highly popular gentleman really goes home for good?

THE SAME paper says that Mr. H. J. Reynolds goes to the Governor-General's Legislative Council as Additional Member for Bengal. An excellent selection.

A TELEGRAM from London to the effect that Lord Lytton returns to England immediately is going the round of the papers, but the *Pioneer* pronounces it a "groundless fiction." We always thought that a fiction was fiction, but did not know that there was "groundless fiction" as well as "well-grounded fiction."

THE BOMBAY REVIEW says:

In its article XXI of the thorough and painstaking series on "Reform and Retrenchment" which still proceeds, the *Hindoo Patriot* goes further into the details of Home (Military) Charges. The following, for instance, bears in the direction of many minor charges, which, though seldom referred to in Parliament, bear in the aggregate heavily against this country:*

The larger part of the article is occupied with such a scrutinising examination of the method in which the pension charges debited to India are calculated, as would do credit to a professional actuary. We cannot attempt to epitomise the arguments, but the following are the writer's deductions:*

In concluding, the writer presses that permanent mighty financial consideration which applies to all the Indian home charges—the disbursement of such an enormous sum has a very appreciable effect in contributing to the material profit of the United Kingdom:*

The member of Parliament who shall take his stand and perpetually insist on this reasonable demand being fulfilled, will deserve the thanks of both England and India. The end is one of such signal importance and practical action in this direction as becoming so urgently needed, that it would be well worth while to organise a band of Anglo-Indian "obstructives" to fight such a policy persistently.

*We need not give the extracts from our own article.—ED. H. P.

We say—*Amen*!

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following remarks of our contemporary on the recent correspondence on the Indian Civil Service question:

The whole treatment of this truly imperial question has been marked by a policy of shifts and subterfuges. It is now too clear that a certain very influential section of the home authorities, as well as most Indian Officials have all along been anxious not indeed as to how to admit Indian youths to a share of administrative work but how to keep them *out*. No language can be too strong for this hollow, heartless, and underhand policy—a course of subterraneous action which has so systematically shelved the noble promises of the Proclamation of 1854.

This is the opinion of all honest men.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that 75 per cent. of the carts purchased for the frontier have been condemned. Have they been paid for?

THE SAME paper has the following:

We learn that the hide merchants at Dinapore have lately had their license-tax summarily enhanced not less than three hundred per cent. without any inquiry into the extent of the trade carried on by these persons. Mr. Moses Cohen, Bar Khan, Umdoo Khan and others, who gave evidence in the notorious police bribery case of Empress *versus* Mr. Gilbert, are among the number. Some of these persons who were courageous enough to appeal against such arbitrary proceedings, had their petitions rejected by the Cantonment Magistrate, without even a hearing being granted. One Raj Kumar, of the burning ghat celebrity, had his license-tax similarly enhanced, but upon what grounds he was not informed.

Whose duty was it to supervise the assessment? Was it not the Collector Mr. Toynbee's?

SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

THE PIONEER has reason to believe that certain papers found in Cabul are calculated to excite very painful impressions concerning the nature of recent relations between the late Governor of Cabul and the Russian Cabinet. How is it that information of this kind oozes out first in the columns of the Allahabad paper?

THE ALLAHABAD PAPER seems to be again disposed to do justice to Sir John Strachey. Our contemporary mourns over the "shifty and misleading speeches he has been impelled by the force of circumstances to make from time to time about the business of the embarrassed department, which an unkind fate has appointed him to administer." It is edifying to observe that the same paper, which had charged Mr. Yule with "bad language" for calling a spade a spade in regard to Sir John Strachey's financing, now frankly tells his quandom hero "that it is bad taste on his part to use the savage language he applies to opponents who get entangled with the intricacies of his defence." We live and learn!

THE PIONEER thus concludes another article on the subject of the new Taxes: "Political tricks of that sort may be amusing to a perfectly unprincipled mind, but they are certainly not statesmanship,—least of all as applied to India." Was Mr. Yule's language any thing like this?

IN A SUBSEQUENT ARTICLE the same paper effectively exposes the shifty course of the present Government to undo the financial reform of Lord Lorthbrook. Our contemporary says: "Lord Northbrook's honest work in that matter was undermined and finally laid in ruins by a device which provided the excuse for the final blow." This has been alike in the matter of the cotton duties and the income tax. The Allahabad writer says:

Mookerjee's Magazine, which published an allegorical picture of India presenting a "coronal" to Lord Northbrook on this grand achievement of his reign, was merely typical of the tone taken throughout the native press. It was never forgotten by the natives that Lord Northbrook had abolished the income tax. Lord Lytton, in the beginning of his reign especially, achieved a certain popularity with the country the native mind was much impressed by evidence afforded of his desire to be kind and conciliatory to native sentiment.

But Lord Lytton's popularity has passed away because his Lordship's sole drink of late has been Strachinanity. It is something that even the *Pioneer* has found out Sir John Strachey.

WE THANK Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co. for a copy of their journal, the *Home and Colonial Mail* published in London. It is an excellent newspaper and contains much useful information. It is particularly valuable for the commercial news it contains. The Planter's Supplement is a useful adjunct.

The CARTOON of the last *Indian Charivari* is a faithful picture of the financial policy of the present Government of India. The author of it ought to get a "refunding" certificate from Sir John Strachey.

WE LEARN that the educated natives of Bombay held a *conversazione* in honor of Dr. Rajendralala Mittra to which he was invited before his departure for Calcutta. They entertained him with questions on all manner of subjects, occupying nearly three hours, and the learned doctor returned prompt and satisfactory answers to all, which much pleased his hearers.

WE HAVE much plesure in welcoming Mr. Badshah, a Parsi gentleman of Bombay, who has successfuly passed the Indian Civil Service competition, and is posted to Bengal. He is a fair exchange for our Satyendranath Tagore.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications: 1. General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1878-79. 2. Report on the administration of the Customs Department in Bengal for 1878-79. 3. Report on the Excise Department in British Burmah for 1878-79.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, November 15th.—The Duke of Argyll, in a speech at Leeds, said he was opposed to the policy of absolute non-intervention, and would refuse to allow Russia to take Afghanistan. Russia was unable to attack India without the aid of Persia. He denied that the war with Afghanistan was owing to the reception of the Russian mission at Kabul, and said that the British Government had all long determined to quarrel with Shere Ali. He characterised the Afghan policy of the Government as cruel and base, and gave it as his opinion that the massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul was owing to the persistent obstinacy of the Government. In conclusion, he said, that the policy of the Government was attended with failure in Europe and dishonour in Asia. Mr.

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Forster also made a speech at Leeds yesterday in which he said it was impossible to keep British troops in Afghanistan without annexing the country. The real danger, he said, to India was not the approach of Russia, but the burden of taxation and discontent engendered thereby. He deprecated burdening India with the cost of the Afghan war. The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that no instructions have been sent to the Mediterranean Squadron to proceed eastward on the 16th instant as was asserted. The semi-official *Agence Russee* contradicts the rumour that negociations were in progress for the settlement of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia.

15*th*.—Dr. Hunter has delivered two lectures in Edinburgh, during which he said the benefits of British rule in India were the redeeming of the country from anarchy and barbarism, securing peace, developing trade, industry, and education, and local self Government. Such results proved the injustice and partiality of those who saw nothing in India but defects of British administration. Dr. Hunter urged further recognition of natives not only in the administration but in a political direction. He hoped for the time when there would be a representative Council of Natives of India who would assist the Viceroy like the Viceregal Council.

17*th*.—Orders for the British Mediterranean Squadron to proceed to Eastward were countermanded, owing to the Sultan having accepted the responsibility of his Minister in the matter of reforms in Asia Minor.

18*th*.—The Duke of Argyll, in his speech at Leeds last Friday, accused Lord Salisbury of misstatements in connection with the policy of the Government. The *Times* publishes a letter from the Secretary of State for India, in which he quotes from the report of the British Native Agent at Kabul for 1876, proving that the Amir Shere Ali refused at that time to receive an English Embassy on the grounds that it would be a pretext for a Russian one.

20*th*.—Three arrests have been made in Ireland on account of seditious language. Baker Pasha's powers will not be executive. He will simply communicate to the Sultan the steps necessary to be taken in the proposed reforms. Captain Creagh has been awarded the Victoria Cross Consols 98¼.

20*th*.—The three persons arrested in Ireland for seditious language are Mr. Killen, Barrister, Davitt, a liberated Fenian convict, both at Dublin, and Mr. Daly, proprietor of the national newspaper at Mayo. Great excitement prevails throughout Ireland, and other warrants have been issued.

21*st*.—The *Times* publishes a letter from the Duke of Argyll with reference to Lord Cranbrook's letter published in the *Times* of the 18th instant, in which he (the Duke of Argyll) states that the refusal of Shere Ali to receive the British Mission at Kabul was contained in a letter dated May 22nd 1876, and in which no mention was made of the Russian Embassy.

St. Petersburgh, November 15*th*.—The *Golos* announces that the Porte has empowered vessels of those Powers who are undesirous of British domination in Turkey to enter the Sea of Marmora. General Tergukasoff has returned to Chikislar. Scurvy prevails among the Russian troops composing the Tekke Turcoman expedition.

19*th*.—The Russian military operations in Central Asia have been suspended owing to want of transport.

Rome, November 19*th*.—In Italy the ministry has resigned owing to dissensions in the Left. Cairoli is forming a new ministry.

Constantinople, November 17*th*.—The Sultan has appointed Baker Pacha to superintend the execution of the reforms throughout Asia.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following from Dhubri:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner of Assam paid a flying visit to Dhubri on his way to Shillong in order to instal the Raja of Bijni. The ceremony took place on Saturday last at 9 A.M., in the sub-divisional residence bungalow which was nicely decorated for the purpose. The Raja on entering the Durbar hall was received by the Secretary to the Assam Government, who formally introduced him to His Honor. The sanud was then read aloud and the proceedings ended after a brief speech from the Lieutenant-Governor. As the procession, formed to conduct the Raja from the Durbar-hall to his own tent, passed, silver pieces were very liberally thrown by the Raja himself at intervals amongst the crowd of beggars who followed him. It is rumoured in some quarters that some of the respectable Zemindars have got into a scrape by not attending the Durbar. It would be presumptuous to say now where the matter will ultimately end. The European gentlemen were entertained with a grand dinner.

The India Government sanction to the long-wished-for removal of the head-quarters of the Goalpara District to Dhubri was communicated on the same date the Durbar was held.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Tuesday the 25th Inst. next, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Phosphoric Acid.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Thursday the 27th Inst. next, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Silican and Borun.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XXIV.

MADRAS CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

WE return to the subject of Madras Civil Expenditure. In this article we propose to enter into some details. In Madras as in the other Presidencies there are three Secretariat Departments presided over by three Secretaries, each wielding large powers and drawing handsome salaries. A little scrutiny into their work will shew that the amount of business transacted in each department bears no fair comparison with the cost to the State. There are first the Chief Secretary on Rs. 4166-10-8 per mensem, then a Revenue Secretary on Rs. 3333-5-4, and lastly the Secretary in the P. W. D. on Rs. 2250 with the usual complement of Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. Besides these Secretaries there are the Military Secretary and Private Secretary to the Governor and the Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department. The offices under the three first-named Secretaries are under the immediate control of the Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. The aggregate cost of the Secretariat exclusive of the office establishments is about Rs. 30,000 a month. This large sum may be cut down to about Rs. 10,000 per month by a re-organization of the Secretariat staff. The Chief Secretary instead of being such by name ought to be *de facto* the first Secretary under the Government, and the other Secretaries may be fitly reduced to the rank of Under-Secretary. There might be four departments under him, viz. 1. Judicial, 2. Revenue, 3, Public Works, 4, General, each manned by a well-paid Under-Secretary. The salary of the Chief Secretary may be fixed say at Rs. 50,000 per annum, and those of the Under-Secretaries at Rs. 1500 each per mensem, which is the pay of a third class Collector or District Judge. An officer holding the rank of a sub-collector will we believe be very glad to take up the appointment of a Subordinate Secretary on Rs. 1500 a month. It might be urged that the Sub-Secretary doing the work of the P. W. D. and requiring especial technical knowledge should be more highly paid. An Engineer officer on Rs. 1000 a month would consider it a fair promotion to be lifted to the post of Public Works Secretary on Rs. 1500 a month, and adding to it the honor and respectability of a Secretary, with much influence and extensive patronage to boot, the place is one which any aspiring Engineer would eagerly covet. The cost of the office establishment ought not to exceed Rs. 120,000 per annum.

We come next to the Revenue Department. In this Department are grouped the Revenue Board, the Salt Commission, the Settlement Department, and the Survey Department. The three last are theoretically under the Revenue Board, but virtually they exercise independent functions and are independent of the Board. The aggregate pay of the controlling officers of these departments is about Rs. 23,000 per mensem or Rs. 2,76,000 per annum. The Board of Revenue consists of three members, whose respective pay is Rs. 4,000, 3418-5-4, and 3016-10-8, assisted by two Secretaries, whose aggregate pay is Rs. 3,500 per month. Those, who are acquainted with the internal working of the Board, are aware that it is to all intents and purposes a medium of communication between the Government and the district officers. The Board may without detriment to public business be wholly done away with, and its functions delegated to an officer with the title of Revenue Commissioner on Rs. 3,500 a month, assisted by a Secretary on Rs. 2,000 and a Sub-Secretary on Rs. 1,000 a month. The Head Sheristadar with his half-a-dozen managers should certainly be able to do all the routine and miscellaneous work now done by the Secretaries. The existence of the Survey Department with two officers at its head at a cost to the state of Rs. 1750 per month is an anomaly. The office of Superintendent of Revenue Survey may with great advantage be done away with and thus relief afforded to the public exchequer to the extent of Rs. 12,000 per annum. The deputy on Rs. 750 a month may be retained as Sub-Secretary to the chief Revenue Commissioner to scrutinise the work of the survey. We have nothing to say regarding the Revenue Settlement, which may be said to be doomed. The next office to which we shall refer is that of the Salt Commissioner. The dimensions, which this department has assumed within a short time, are, indeed, preposterous. What necessity is there for this huge machinery when the work is so insignificant? Instead of maintaining a commissioner with a retinue of assistants and deputy collectors cannot the business be managed by an officer of the rank of a first class collector? We have next the Collector of Sea Customs with a large establishment and the Commissioner for the Neilghirries with an assistant and establishment. These are new creations, and the only plea for their existence we believe is the making of new openings for the Covenanted Civil Service. Some few years back the office of Collector of Sea Customs was done away with and the Madras district was amalgamated with that of Chingleput. What inconvenience was felt, which necessitated the change? The offices of the two collectors are situate within 6 miles of each other, and the Collector of Chingleput has to pass through Madras in order to visit the northern part of his district: the taluk of Sidapett forms the boundary of the town of Madras on three sides, is it not ridiculous and absurd to have a separate Collector, Deputy Collector, Teshildar, and a large staff of subordinate officials for a single town when all the revenue collections may be well supervised by one Collector—we mean that of Chingleput?

The Neilghiris were always considered an integral part of the district of Coimbatore, and there was no earthly reason for creating a distinct Commissionership with a Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner, and a head Assistant Collector for one single taluk. The only purpose, which this otherwise useless expenditure of money has served, seems to be the gratification of the vanity of a few European residents and planters. In conclusion we would ask that if it be considered desirable to have separate European officers for the town of Madras and the Neilghiris, why not place a sub-Collector at each place under the control of the Collectors of Chingleput and Coimbatore respectively. The annual saving under such an arrangements would come to the respectable figure of Rs. 30,000 per annum.

STRACHINANITY.

WE CANNOT congratulate Sir John Strachey on his defence of his taxation policy. It consists partly of apology and partly of abuse. In the first place he gives his *ipsi dixit* that India is well able to bear additional taxation, but he has not ventured to prove his case. He then enters into a defence of the license tax. Financially, he says, "the License-tax has been successful, for it yields already about £870,000 a year." Yes, it has undoubtedly proved successful financially. In Bengal the Government has sacrificed a salt revenue of 32 lacs per annum, and obtained an additional revenue of 17 lacs from the License-tax. Is not this a grand financial success, of which the Finance Minister may well feel proud? Sir John admits that "the License-tax has undoubtedly been unpopular, as all direct taxation must be," but he does not say that it has proved generally oppressive. The tales of oppression, which have come from all districts, are simply sickening, but Sir John makes light of them. Well does the *Pioneer* say that the License-tax "has proved a failure." The writer adds: "A few financiers of Sir John Strachey's calibre as a general administrator, can hardly deny this on the strength merely of the total sum netted by the tax. If a regiment of soldiers were sent to *loot* the Bank of Bengal, the result might be satisfactory as judged by the test now applied in the Board's report to the License-tax. The License-tax is a failure because experience has shown that it cannot be enforced without oppression and injustice, and that its continuance will be inevitably productive of discontent and bad feeling of all sorts. We know how, in addition to all that has been unofficially published, that the district officers of the North-West, "as a rule," have embodied with their local reports on assessments and technical details, expressions of disapproval for the tax as it stands. We have always recognized a certain theoretical justice in the notion at the bottom of the tax. The Indian trader does not pay as he ought for the advantage he derives from Government. But though inclined at first to think well of the License-tax because of this theoretical virtue, we fully admit now, that experience of its operation has been simply an additional proof of the incurable vices inherent in all systems of direct imperial taxation in India. Direct taxa-

tion is, at best, a clumsy expedient of unintelligent finance: in this country it is a political evil of the first magnitude." But Sir John Strachey will not admit this patent truth. He simply says that the minimum was too low, but even here he does not admit his own error. He denies that in this country any man, who possesses an income of Rs. 100 per annum or 4*s*. a week, is poor. He says, "I do not retract or qualify a word of what I then said, I assert as positively as ever that, in the greater part of India, a man with Rs. 100 a year is not poor. Strange as it may sound to English ears, a small trader, or artisan, or agriculturist in India whose nett income is £10 a year, certainly commands more not only of the necessaries, but of the comforts, of life, than a man with five or six times that income in England; and it is also certain that the taxes paid by the former are far less onerous than those of the latter." We are surprised that an Indian Civilian of Sir John Strachey's standing and experience should so obdurately persist in this opinion. In India a man has on an average a family of five persons, and an income of Rs. 8 per month gives one rupee and nine annas and three pie per head for their maintenance, and we are gravely told that with this wretched pittance they are in a comfortable position and can well afford to pay a two per cent. income tax. Sir John has now consented to raise the minimum limit of taxable income from trades and professions to Rs. 250 per annum, and he has done so not on the ground that "theLicense-tax falls heavily on the poor,but that it affects a very large class which ought to be exempted. The reason for exempting them is that the numbers brought under taxation have been far larger than was anticipated, and experience shows that it is not politically wise or financially worth while to collect from a great multitude of people fees so small as those which are imposed on the smaller incomes by the present License-tax. The difficulty of preventing extortion and oppression on the part of the petty officials, entrusted with the duty of collecting the tax, has proved, in some parts of India, serious, and it is impossible to doubt that there has often been reason for the numerous complaints which have been made." But the oppression referred to is inherent in a direct tax, which Sir John will not, however, admit. He has tinkered the bill, but has not stopped the real source of oppression. The cry against the inequality of the tax in consequence of the unfair exemption of the official and professional classes has proved too much for him, and he has now included them in his category. We for one do not see much merit in this amendment. The question is one of grave practical importance, viz., whether a direct tax is suited to the circumstances of this country. Sir John has given a go-by to this question.

We now come to Sir John's defence of his taxation policy. He says: "I had supposed, my Lord, that if there was one thing which had been made clearer than another in regard to the measures in question, it was this,—that, although it was sometimes convenient to talk of a Famine Insurance Fund (I believe, however, that I myself on no single occasion used the expression), the Government altogether repudiated the idea that it was desirable to constitute any separate fund from the produce of the new taxes for the purpose of meeting expenditure on Famine." Is this a fact? Let us turn to his own words and those of His Excellency the Viceroy. In introducing the new measures of famine taxation in December 1877, Sir John Strachey said: "I feel confident, that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proclaimed will be faithfully carried out, and that the proceeds of these new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an *insurance against famine and for no other purpose whatever.*" The italics are ours. And yet Sir John says that "on no single occasion he used the expression"! Again: "So far as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against *famine alone.* We consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for *religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose.*" What do we read? Who spoke those words? They came from Simon Pure! Then read what the Viceroy said. His Excellency, waxing humourous, remarked, "I can well imagine what many of those I am now addressing may be disposed to say to me—"Your good intentions. are possibly sincere, but the path to the nethermost pit is already paved with good intentions. Promise is a good dog; but performance is a better. We have often heard the bow-wow of the first: we have yet to see the tail of the second. He was not now speaking of what they ought to do but of what they would do, with the means provided by the proposed taxes. There would be a prompt commencement and an uninterrupted continuation of the great and necessary task." It is true that Sir John Strachey afterwards sought to beat a retreat from the promise he had made. Dr. Thornton had put the question that "something be done to show the tax-payers and the public generally unmistakeably that famine insurance is not a mere pretext for raising money for general purposes, but that the tax is *bona fide* expended on the object for which it is raised." In reply Sir John thus modified his original statements: "What the Government desired was to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper courts of justice, police, education, and so forth." Lord Lytton afterwards recorded a minute on the subject of the new taxation, in order to set at rest the doubts thus raised in the public mind as to its real destination. His Lordship wrote: 'The revenue raised by the new taxes is required not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works; and the Government had pledged itself not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character." Again in his now notorious reproof to the British Indian Association His Excellency said: "You have entirely failed to recognise the fact that the sole purpose of the additional taxation you complain of was the preservation of the lives of the people of India from the effects of famine. The action of the Government in this matter was dictated by the sincerest and most anxious desire to give to the people of India the greatest protection which could practically be provided for them against the calamities of future famines. To insinuate the contrary is to insinuate a calumny." In the face of these deliberate statements Sir John Strachey had the hardihood to say that the Government had never promised to appropriate the proceeds of the new tax to famine purposes. It is remarkable that while the Viceroy so roundly reproved the British Indian Association on the supposition that they had insinuated a calumny, which they had not done, the next *Gazette of India* contained the announcement that the Famine Insurance Fund had ceased to exist! Sir John Strachey thus concludes:

> It has, my Lord, unhappily become the fashion of late to attribute to political opponents not only ignorance and lack of wisdom, but the basest motives of deliberate dishonesty. The Government of India, or some of its Members, have had, in respect of this subject of famine insurance, their full share of this vile usage, degrading to those alone who practise it. To such people scorn and silence are the only fitting reply and they will certainly receive no reply from me. They will doubtless find in the omission of all reference to famine in the preamble of this Bill fresh evidence of the intention of the Government to evade or repudiate the solemn obligations which it assumed.
>
> To honorable critics of another stamp and to the public I give the assurance that the Government proposes no change of policy. It undertook, for the first time nearly two years ago, the responsibility of making provision for the protection of the country against the financial consequences of famine. It has never, notwithstanding the new and unexpected difficulties which have supervened, swerved from the policy of which it then proclaimed the necessity, and it will continue, to the utmost of its power, to carry out that policy in the future.

Sir John may heap contumely upon his critics, but he cannot blot out the words we have quoted above; these will go down to posterity, who will judge whether he has been consistent in his statements and policy. He has now the satisfaction of freeing the Government from the promise which he had on the impulse of the moment originally given.

We cannot conclude without calling attention to one remark of Sir John Strachey. He said, "although there has not been in any part of India any reason whatever for thinking that the tax has actually led to political discontent, or the smallest apprehension of anything of the kind occurring, it is nevertheless politically wise to amend the law." Now, what does Sir John Strachey mean? Does he mean to say that if the License-tax had filled the people with "political discontent," why did they not make overt signs of it, and that in the absence of such demonstration the Government should not take notice of it? We will not allude to the Surat riots, but Sir John, if he were frank and honest, instead of speaking in such dubious language, ought to have given credit to the people for their devoted loyalty, which was not shaken by even such an odious and oppressive tax as the License tax. But far from doing them justice he challenges their loyalty? Is this the way to strengthen the bond of loyalty? We confess we were not prepared for such ill-advised words from Sir John Strachey, the main pillar of the Government of India. The defence of the License-tax by Sir John Strachey is Strachinanity *in excelsis.*

THE NEW TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY proposes to alter the name of the License tax. He calls the new Bill the "Trades and Professions Tax Act of 1880." It will apply to the whole of British India and to all servants of the Government of India within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty; and shall come into force on the first day of January 1880. All local Acts on the subject are repealed. The leading feature of the new Bill is the inclusion of salaries and professional incomes within the purview of the tax. "Business" is thus defined in the Bill:

> "Business," used with reference to any person, means any trade, dealing, art, industry or profession, or any number of trades, dealings, arts industries or professions, carried on by him in British India, except agriculture or the sale by a cultivator of land of the produce of such land or by a receiver of rent in kind of produce received by him as rent.
>
> *Explanation* (1). When any business is carried on by any member of a firm on behalf of such firm, such business is the business of the firm and not of such person.
>
> *Explanation* (2). "Agriculture" includes any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or a receiver of rent in kind, in order to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market.
>
> For the purpose of this Act, each of the Presidency towns shall be deemed to be a district.

The new Bill redresses one grievance under the Bengal License Act. Under the latter a trader is liable to assessment in every district in which he may have his place of business, if he makes his earnings there. But this provision has been done away with as the tax will now be broadly an income tax. The new Bill provides that the assessment "shall be made by the Collector of the district where the principal place of a person's business may be situate." This is, however, not quite explicit. Suppose a person has his "principal place of business" in a Native State or in Europe or America, will he be liable to the tax or not? The Bill also allows partial assessment for broken periods, which the existing Act did not admit of. With regard to the publication of the assessment list we observe that the Collector is to file it in his own office, and that "the list so filed shall be open to public inspection, but that the same shall be made known to the persons affected in such other manner (if any) as the Local Government may from time to time direct." This we submit is not sufficient. In the first place the Collector's office is situate in one place, while the list will embrace a whole district, which embraces thousands of miles. How are persons residing in some distant corner of a district to know whether they are included in the list or not? If they are to go to the Collector's office for the information they must put themselves to inconvenience and expense, and to poor persons this will be a great hardship. Then again all traders and artizans cannot read, and they will have to pay a person to explain to them the riddles of the assessment list. In the next place a heavy penalty is imposed upon persons who may neglect to apply to the Collector for their own assessment. The Bill contains the following provision on this point:

> When any person neglects to apply to the Collectors as required by section six the Collector may of his own motion, determine, by an order in writing, the class to which for the purposes of this chapter, such person shall belong; and such person shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a penalty not exceeding thrice the amount payable by persons of such class in addition to such amount.

Any person omitting to make any payment as required by section seven shall be liable by order of the Collector, to pay a penalty not exceeding thrice the amount of such payment in addition to the same.

It will be seen that the Bill gives no facility to a person to obtain information of his assessment, and if owing to the laches of the assessing officer his name be omitted, and if he does not apply to the Collector for its inclusion, he will be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount of the tax. Could any thing be more monstrous than this? It is bad enough for a person to pay a tax, but it would be gross cruelty to fine him for not acting the informer against himself. The task of assessment ought to rest upon the revenue authorities, and their burden ought not to be lightened by shifting it on to the shoulders of the unfortunate taxpayer. We submit that in every case a notice ought to be served upon the assessee, and if such a notice be omitted, it is the assessing officer, who may make the omission, and not the person omitted that should be punished. The evils of direct taxation will be multiplied manyfold if the provision be retained in the Bill. Then it is provided that no petition of objection will be received unless the full amount of the tax has been paid, or where it exceeds forty rupees half the amount has been paid in the first instance. This will operate a serious cheque upon such petitions, particularly upon the poorer classes whose tax will be less than forty rupees. Their means are limited, and when they object to an assessment they do so in the hope of having it reduced or remitted, and if they are required to pay it in before they will be allowed to file their petition of objection, practically they will be shut out of the benefit of this provision of the law. We observe that the agency of the municipal authorities will be employed in the assessment and collection of this tax, but they are to be subject to the control of the Collector. Surely such a provision will not do for the Presidency towns, but we believe it is not intended to employ the municipal agency in these towns.

We now come to the tax on officers and servants. This chapter of the Bill thus defines "private employer" and "pay":

"Private employer" includes a company and a municipal or other public body or association:

"Pay" includes allowances, fees, commissions, perquisites or profits received from an employer in lieu of, or in addition to, a fixed salary; but does not include travelling, tentage, horse or sumptuary allowance, or any other allowances granted to meet specific expenditure.

As we read the definition of "private employer" it will not include individual employers. The assessment will be made at the rate of one and a half per cent. upon salaries, but the distinction drawn for exemption, as we remarked in our last issue, is invidious. The salaries of military officers up to Rs. 6000 per annum are exempted, and those of civil officers up toRs.1,200 *ditto. ditto.* On the other hand the minimum assessable income from trades and professions is Rs. 250 per annum. The distinction we submit is unjust and invidious. We see no reason why one class of Her Majesty's officers should be rated above Rs. 6000 and another above Rs. 1200. Again, as was well pointed out by Mr. Batten, professional persons are much in the same category with salaried persons, and no distinction ought to be made between them. Are artizans and small traders the only unfortunate persons, who should be taxed from Rs. 250? It is not correct to say that they all benefit at a time of scarcity. The dealer in food grains certainly does, but not other traders such as those who deal in cloths, in seeds, in oils, or other articles. Then the artizans suffer at a time of scarcity. The demand for their labour and skill is much less at such a time, whilst they are exposed like other classes to the pressure of high prices. To be just to them the minimum of taxable income in their case should be raised to at least Rs. 500 as proposed by Sir Ashley Eden.

The new schedule is as follows:

TAX ON BUSINESS.
(*See Section 4.*)

1 Number of class.	2 Persons whose annual income from business exceeds.	3 But does not exceed.	4 Tax payable.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	250	350	4
2	350	500	7
3	500	600	10
4	600	800	12
5	800	1,000	16
6	1,000	1,200	20
7	1,200	1,600	24
8	1,600	2,000	32
9	2,000	2,500	40
10	2,500	3,000	50
11	3,000	4,000	60
12	4,000	5,000	80
13	5,000	6,000	100
14	6,000	8,000	120
15	8,000	10,000	160
16	10,000	12,000	200
17	12,000	16,000	240
18	16,000	20,000	320
19	20,000	24,000	400
20	24,000	32,000	480
21	32,000	40,000	640
22	40,000	48,000	800
23	48,000	60,000	960
24	60,000	80,000	1,200
25	80,000	1,25,000	1,600
26	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,000
27	1,25,000	1 00,000	2,500
28	1,50,000	2,00,000	3,000
29	2,00,000	2,50,000	4,000
30	2,50,000	3,00,000	5,000
31	3,00,000	4,00,000	6,000
32	4,00,000	5,00,000	8,000

and so on, the figures in columns 2 and 3 being increased by 100,000 and those in column 4 by 2,000 for each new class.

The principle of assessment by classification necessarily involves inequality and injustice. The assessee under a particular class with an income falling under the minimum limit will as a matter of course have to pay more than the possessor of the maximum income. In order to remedy this injustice and consequent heart-burning we would recommend the extension of the principle of 1½ per cent. assessment to trade and professional incomes all round, which has been adopted in the case of salaries. And lastly some consideration should be shewn to persons, who are liable to the municipal license tax. Now, in Calcutta the schedule of the imperial License tax is based on this equitable consideration, and we do not see any good reason for a departure from it. Municipal taxation is very heavy in Calcutta, and a double license tax on the principle of an income tax will break the camel's back.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN UPPER INDIA.

SIR HENRY DAVIES, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, laid down the principle that none should be admitted into Government employment in that province, unless he has passed a prescribed examination. He directed in a resolution recorded on the 23rd of November 1884:

"That from the 1st January 1876 no person should save under special sanction of Government, be appointed or promoted to an office in any department under the control of the Local Government, the salary of which exceeded Rs. 25 a month, unless he were able to produce a certificate of having passed the examination of the Educational Department known as the Middle School Examination, or any of the higher examinations held by that Department, or the Entrance Examination of any University, or of the Punjab University College.

The rule accordingly came into force four years ago; but it was found, on enquiry, that the direction contained in Sir Henry Davies resolution had been systematically neglected, most of the appointments having been given to men who had passed no examination whatever. It was, however, considered that a rigid observance of the rule would entail considerable hardship on old servants of Government. In November 1877, the Punjab Government informed Commissioners of Divisions:

"That the Lieutenant-Governor, while he had no desire to work the rule in a harsh manner against persons already in Government employ, who, from their age, proved efficiency, or other sufficient reason, might properly be exempted from the operation of the rule, still considered that men appointed to posts having a salary of Rs. 25 and upwards, or promoted thereto, should furnish the prescribed certificate; and returns were called for showing, in nominal lists, the men who had been appointed to posts of such a character since the 1st January 1876, recording against each name whether there were any reasons for exemption, and, if so, what those reasons were.

The Lieutenant-Governor, moreover, expressed his wellingness to modify, if necessary the prescribed rules, but declined to sanction any modification until the experiment had received a fair trial. Representations were made to the Local Government by divisional, district and edudational officers to the effect thatMiddleSchool Examination was too high a standard of educational acquirement to be insisted on for all those who might be appointed or promoted to posts of Rs. 25 in value. A special committee was thereupon appointed in March last to take the question of examination tests for State employment into consideration. The Committee recommended the abrogation of Sir Henry Davies' rule in the case of all men, who had been working in any Government office for a year past and the reduction of the educational test prescribed in 1874 to qualification marks being obtained in Persian, Urdu, arithmetic and caligraphy. The Committee further recommended that the Moulvi and Munshi certificate of the Punjab University College should be accepted as sufficient, provided a fair arithmetical test were introduced. The Lieutenant Governor, on the resolution of the Punjab Government of the 23rd ultimo puts it:

"Gave a general approval to these recommendations, but expressed his opinion that the test should not be a high one, and should apply to all appointments of over Rs. 15 per mensem. [His] Honor further (agreed to the admission of Munshis and Maulvis of the Punjab University College to public employ without further examination, provided that a sufficient arithmetical test were introduced into the examination for those diplomas. Pandits who had a competent knowledge of Urdu might be admitted, but the Lieutenant-Governor did not think that holders of that degree were on the same footing as Maulvis and Munshis, seeing that Urdu was the vernacular of the Province used in the courts."

Candidates for State employment in posts over Rs. 15 a month in the Pubjab will now be required to pass only in elementary arithmetic up to decimal fractions, translation to and from Urdu, composition and grammar, high marks being awarded for caligraphy. This examination will be held once a year at the sametime as the Middle School Examination, and will be the lowest for admission into Government service in the Punjab.

We fail to see how Sir Henry Davies' rule which prescribed the Middle School Examination as the lowest test for appointment or promotion to any post the salary of which exceeded Rs. 25 per mensem, could have been productive of hardship, except in the case of old servants of Government. For candidates for admission into Government service the Middle School Examination is not at all a high standard to be insisted on for those who seek appointment to posts to which a salary of Rs. 25 and upwards is attached. The Middle School Examination of the Punjab correspond to the Middle class Anglo-Vernacular Departmental Examination of the North-Western Provinces. The rules for admission into Government service in the North-Western Provinces sanctioned by Sir George Couper in 1877, provide that no person shall receive an appointment in the public service to which a salary of Rs. 10 and upward is attached, unless he has passed the middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Departmental Examination, with Urdu or Persian as second language. We do not think that education has made less progress in the Punjab than in the North-Western Provinces, although the former province has enjoyed the benefits of British rule for only 30 years. On the contrary we have every reason to believe that English education is more valued in the land of the five rivers than in Sir George Couper's Satrapy. If so how could Sir Robert Egerton entertain doubts as to the propriety of exacting from candidates for Government employ in the Punjab an educational test like that of the Middle School Examination, when the Government of North-Western Provinces insists on the possession of a certificate of having passed Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Departmental Examination, in the case of persons seeking posts of Rs. 10 in value, passes our comprehension. Sir Henry Davies was no friend of educated Natives. He was, indeed, opposed to the diffusion of English education. In his last administration report he publicly recorded his opinion that English education spoils the *manner* of its recipients. When therefore, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab passed a rule, prescribing that no person shall be appointed to any post the salary of which exceeded Rs. 25 per mensem, unless he has passed at least the Middle School Examination. Sir Robert Egerton should not have lowered that standard.

The reader need not be told that the rules for admission into Government service in the Punjab like those which obtain in the North-WesternProvinces, do not apply to appointment to the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services. Those services in the Upper Provinces still continue to be

monopoly of uneducated men of the amla class Such being the case, the Local Governments in that part of the country might not as well have prescribed any educational tests for candidates for State employment. The policy, under which Government insists on the possession by persons admitted to its service of a prescribed standard of general education, has two objects in view. In the first place, it aims at promoting the efficiency of the public service by the appointment of educated men ; and in the second, it is designed to encourage education. It is evident that rules like those, which are in force in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, are not calculated to accomplish either of these objects,as they apply to petty clerkships and mohurrirships only. The authorities in Upper India wonder, why high education is not in request in that part of the country. Mr. Griffith, Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, in his report for 1877-78 admits, that the Upper Provinces are "far behind Bengal in all that belongs to higher education." But it is a pity that the authorities in that part of the country do not go to the root of the matter and ascertain why the Upper Provinces should be behind Bengal in the matter of high education. The truth is, that until English-educated men are admitted to offices in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services, there will be no demand for high education in the Upper Provinces. The University Graduate in the Punjab, Oudh and the North-Western Provinces receives no encouragement whatever. He has, indeed, no status and is looked down upon by his countrymen. While uneducated men who have breathed the tainted atmosphere of amladom for years are advanced to tahsildarships, munsifships, deputy magistrateships and extra assistant commissionerships, the university graduate in Upper India cannot rise to any thing beyond teacherships. The ordinary native in that part of the country sees that the University-graduate after taking all the degrees open to him vegetates as a school master, in which position he cannot exercise any authority, while an amla gradually rises to a tahsildarship, makes his fortune in that capacity, and then becomes a munsif or deputy collector. Is it any wonder that the people in the Upper Provinces do not see the good of giving a collegiate education to their young hopefuls ? It is all very well to say that education should be valued for its own sake ; but so long as man remains man he will value education only as a means of improving his condition. This is the case in England as it is in India. Let the Local Governments in Upper India follow the example of Bengal in recruiting the higher ranks of the public service, more especially the subordinate judicial and executive services, from the English educated classes, and a demand for high education will at once spring up in that part of the country. Sir George Couper and Sir Robert Egerton ought to know that until this is done, neither will the tone of the public service be improved, nor will high education be in request in their satrapies. When uneducated and dishonest men monopolise all lucrative and coveted posts in the public service, as is the case in the Upper Provinces, high education and official purity cannot but be at a discount.

Something more yet remains to be said in reference to the rules for admission of Natives to Government service in the Upper Provinces. In the Punjab as in the North-Western Provinces the possession of a knowledge of Urdu is insisted on in the case of candidates for State employ. While the rules will do no practical good in the way of promoting the efficiency of the public service or of encouraging education, they aim at excluding the Bengali from Government employment in Upper India. In their strong hatred of the pushing Bengali Sir George Couper and Sir Robert Egerton have made it compulsory for native candidates for public employment to pass in Urdu. That knowledge of Urdu or Persian should be exacted from candidates for offices in which the work has to be done in English, is what we cannot comprehend, unless, indeed, the object be to exclude Bengalis from the public service in the Upper Provinces. What has the poor Bengali done to justify the infliction of this serious disability on him ? It needs be remembered that there are hundreds of Bengalis, who have settled in the Upper Provinces, and they have little prospect of employment in Bengal Proper. Are the rules which require a good knowledge of Urdu or Persian as an indispensable qualification for holding offices in which the work has to be done in English, founded on any principle of reason or justice ? We pause for reply.

THE FACTORY BILL.

We gave in our last an abstract of Mr. Colvin's Factory Bill. It is observable that the Bill, now before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, differs materially on some important points from the measure prepared by Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali of Bombay for introduction into the local legislature. Mr. Bengali's Bill was intended to apply to adults as well as to children and young persons. He proposed to limit the hours of work for male adults to eleven hours, for female adults to ten hours, for children and young persons of both sexes above the age of eight and under 14 years, to nine hours a day, out of which they were all to be entitled to one hour's rest for meals and recreation. The present Bill, however, adopts the views of Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali and prohibits altogether the employment of children under the age of eight years. It must be admitted that the Factory Bill brought forward by Mr. Bazett Colvin on behalf of the Government of India, is a very moderate measure. It does not, like the Bombay Bill, aim at limiting the hours of work for adult persons. So far so good. But in a world so full of *real* hardships and sufferings, evils and miseries, all sentimental philanthropy must be severely condemned as absolute waste of power. We are sorry that the supporters of a Factory Bill for this country overlook or ignore this consideration. There can be no doubt that the State as the organ of society is bound to protect those who cannot protect themselves ; and on this ground the legislation, which has been undertaken by the Government of India on behalf of children and young persons, may be sought to be defended. But we must bear in mind what the *Englishman* in discussing the proposed factory legislation for the country, pertinently pointed out sometime ago. Our contemporary said :—"Extreme necessity alone can warrant legislative interference between labour and capital. The conditions which made factory legislation on imperative necessity in England have no place in this country. Factory hands in India are as free as air, both legally and practically, what competition there is being on the part of employers rather than labourers, and labourers having generally no fear of starvation before their eyes to prevent their refusing oppressive terms." We have no hesitation in saying that extreme necessity such as would justify interference between mill-owners and their "hands" has not been made out in this case. It should be dispassionately considered whether the proposed legislation limiting the hours of work for children and young persons and prohibiting altogether the employment of children under eight years age, is at all consistent with the economic and social conditions existing in this country.

Those who know any thing of India are aware of the hard fact, that the labouring classes can not afford to keep their children under the age of eight years unemployed. The lot of those classes, as Sir Richard Temple has remarked, "is almost as hard as it can be borne." The labourer throughout the country earns barely enough to keep his body and soul together. Sir Richard Temple, in discussing the practicability of improving the condition of these classes, pointed out the increase of employment of various sorts as one of the means of attaining that object. The material condition of the Indian agriculturist or labourer is so bad, indeed, that he is obliged to make his children of five or six years old to help him in the work in which he is engaged. Experience has shewn that this is one of the main reasons why the village schools are not attended by the children of the classes for whom they are chiefly intended. The Government cannot surely prevent by legislative enactment the employment of children under the age of eight years in all kinds of work. Why should it then, we ask, make their employment in factories penal? Again, it must not be forgotten that the children of the poorer classes are well or ill fed and clothed according to the amount of their earnings. Factory labour is more remunerative than field work or the tending of cattle. A child or young man working in a factory earns at least twice as much as another child of the same age employed in tending cattle, field work or domestic service. The fact that the children working in factories are found healthy as compared with the children of their age otherwise employed, ought to show conclusively that not only it is not necessary to legislate on behalf of children against factory labour, but that such legislation will prove positively detrimental to the interests of those for whose benefit it is intended. Now, why are children employed in factories healthier than children otherwise employed ? The simple reason is, they are better fed and better clothed, because they earn more. It is of little use to protect a child from the imaginary hardships and cruelties of factory labour, when the prohibition of his employment in such labour means insufficient food and clothing. This view of the case has not, we are afraid, occurred to those philanthropists, whose hearts are touched to the quick by the so-called sufferings of little factory "hands" in this country. Give a man bread before you give him anything else. When he has got as much food and clothing as is necessary for the preservation of his health, there will be time enough to ameliorate his condition in other respects.

Say what you may, factory legislation in this country will be attributed to the sinister influences of the powerful cotton lords of Lancashire. Manchester is determined to crush the rising cotton industry of India. The mere abolition of the cotton duties will not satisfy her. Her agitation for the regulation of factory labour too has proved partially successful. That Manchester influences are at the bottom of this professed philanthropic legislation, there cannot be any manner of doubt whatever. It may be in the recollection of the reader that during the session of 1875 Lord Shaftesbury drew the attention of the House of Lords to the condition of our factory operatives, and urged the necessity of special legislation for their protection. Among the arguments which His Lordship brought forward in support of his motion, was one which at once let the cat out of the bag. His Lordship said. "We must bear in mind that India has the raw material and cheap labour; and if we allow the manufacturers there to work their operatives sixteen or seventeen hours, and put them under no restriction, we are giving them a very unfair advantage over the manufacturers of our own country,and we might be undersold even in Manchester itself by manufactured goods imported from the East." This "commercial view" of the question at once shewed that Lord Shaftesbury had been put up by Manchestermen to take this matter in hand ; and "interested persons," with the aid of "mistaken philanthropists," have succeeded in dealing another serious blow at the rising cotton industry of India.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WASSUDEW BULWANT PHADKE.

THE Bombay papers have published this in some respects remarkable document. Phadke was the leader of the Deccan dacoits, and although he was fanatical, we might say, mad, there was undoubtedly method in his madness. In his autobiography he gives full particulars of his family history and his early career ; his political aspirations and patriotic outbursts are worthy of note. We give the following extracts from this literary curiosity for the edification of the reader :

FROM 1794 TO 1801.

Patriotism was strong with me. I first began to deliver lectures. Some speeches were delivered by me. I first gave my lectures at Poona ; then delivered them at Panwell, Paluspe, Tasgaon, Nursoba's Wadi and other places. But my lectures had no more effect on the minds of the hearers than a sprinkling of water has on the leaves of trees. Many of us, Indians, are fools. They want rewards at once. There is hardly one in a thousand who thinks of futurity. Scarcely had cloths of Indian manufacture begun to get into demand than the British Government opened an appointment for a European in the Viceregal Legislative Council at Calcutta on a salary of Rs 5,000 a month. This new officer only removed the tax on cloths of English manufacture ; increased

the number of Zillahs from 14 to 21 ; and still thought to increase the number. He appointed, that is to say, seven Collectors and seven Judges with an increase of salary of more than Rs. 2,000 a month. If a military officer had done long and meritorious service in India, he is paid Rs. 75,000 on his retirement as gratuity. Why does he get this large sum ? By law. Their law is mint coining money. This is all true, not an iota of untruth. A military officer, in addition to the allowance of his military rank draws Rs. 300 or Rs. 1,000 a month for a staff appointment, the duties of which he executed in an office in the shade. Whose is this money that they draw ? Is this their father's money ? Is it got for nothing ? We are hated. It is a disgrace to the Hindoos and Mahomedans. It would have been better had we all died. Thinking day and night of this and of thousands of other miseries my mind has been wholly bent upon the downfall of the British power. I thought of nothing else. I could not even sleep, without the idea about the overthrow of the Empire always haunting my mind. I have gone mad. I used to rise up even in the dead of night and ponder over their ruin. I learnt how to fire, ride and fence in, and also to spear &c. I was very fond of arms, I always used to have in my possession two or three guns, four or five swords, spears &c. My first duty was to rouse the minds of the people against the English on my visits to Nursoba's Wadi. I used to invite the Ramosees of the surrounding districts to dinner. I gave them food, liquor, &c., and even gave them turbans. I excited the feelings of the Kolees, Gonds and Bheels of Nuggur, Nassick Khandish, Vurhad, Nagpore, Baroda and other places against the British. I also succeeded in creating an ill-feeling against the English in the minds of some men in the district of Kolapore. No one was aware of my acts ; neither was any one in my family cognizant of these things. I have got everything written. During my rambles I had to fast several times, I let my hair grow and begged. I visited saints for my object. I once thought of killing a few Europeans on a particular day but they were not doomed, so I failed. Supposing that some sowcars had each advanced me Rs. 5,000, and if I had sent two or four men round about the country a month previously to raise rebellion, it would have created quite a panic in the European community ; daks would have been stopped ; railway lines and telegraph wires would have been broken and interrupted. All communication would have been stopped ; then there would have been an opportunity to break open the jails, and prisoners of long terms would have joined me. For if the British raj was again established, they would have been re-arrested. Had 200 men joined us and even though we had not looted the treasury, yet our object would have been accomplished by releasing the convicts. But only 15 men were with me. Nothing would have been known regarding the strength of our force, who and where we were ; and so many ignorant persons would have joined us. This would have been a peculiar phenomenon ; and our object—the establishment of the republic—would have been entirely fulfilled. Perhaps the stars in heaven may save the English ! But our brethren are backward in furthering the good object. What could be expected from them for my enterprise ? They are senseless. They when asked to give assistance, say—"Oh ! How can that be done ; we will lose our lives if our acts come to light ; we would be glad to learn the ruin of the English, but do not ask us for money or assistance. When an infant is born he is but a drop in the ocean ; but when he reaches manhood, you do not know what great acts he may do. He is capable of doing acts which he could not have done if you had wished him to do when he was 1 to 5 years of age. In like manner why could not a small rebellion, raised on a strong footing, lead to the establishment of a raj ? People are much disaffected. If a beginning be made by a few men no doubt those who are starving, will join us and will induce many others in the hope that in the end they will be successful. I have spent money in giving parties to about 122 people. If 125 join today, the number will go on increasing. Those who were at my parties will of course join me, and it must be determined that no one shall give out. On the night of the following day, the assembly did not number over 40. On the third day we looted Dhamari and I got Rs 400 in the loot ; but I suspected my men to have taken away gold and silver ornaments, from their former suspicious behaviour. They went away to their houses the same evening. The Police fired on us ; but they retreated, for 50 Ramoshies and guides were observed about the hill. We, however, thought that the village people had assembled to inquire about us. We, therefore, began to climb up the Chinchoosi hill, leaving behind us the food we had been cooking in a cave. It is a fearful sight to see people scattered about climb up a hill. After securing a good position on the hill we began to fire on all sides. About 10 Ramoshies then began to approach us. We consequently thought that they were coming bent on surrounding us. We gave up all hopes, and rushed on them ; they were unarmed. When they saw us rushing on them, they said—"Be prepared to-morrow, the Poona Horse is expected." We suspected them. Our suspicion was however groundless. We were 18 in all, of whom only 5 or 6 were fighting men. We then left for Aadhiva, in order to fetch those who had left us. We caught about 12 or 13 of them. One of them, a Mallee, reported all this to a Naik of Loni, who went to Poona to the Fouzdar. He was the cause of ruin to India. Nana Saheb, Bapoo Saheb and Ravirao were present there. It was proved these were the ring-leaders of the dacoity ; but as they were not on friendly terms with some Ramoshies, whose statements were taken, they were let off. I had no connection with them. The Ramoshies went away through fear, for they knew that no justice is meted out at the time of dacoity. It was our intention to kill the Fouzdar and the Sepoys ; but unfortunately Dowlutrao, a member of our party was not present, and his absence upset our plan. The Rs. 400 mentioned above as having been obtained at the Dhamari dacoity was all spent. We then looted Vahle ; we got about Rs. 400 and a quantity of clothes. I here found after an experience of 7 or 8 days that my men began to rob when a dacoity was committed, and also clamoured, violently for their share the following day, when the distribution of the loot took place. After they got the loot, they showed anxiety to return to their houses. If such is to continue how will I able to get together 200 men. Oh God ! what have you done this. Had I looted the treasury, when the collection of the assessment of the land &c. had been placed in it, I would have been able to pay money to those I had to pay, and thus I could have been able to raise a band of 500 horse. No body could feed them and their horses without means. The men whom I had to pay were perfect gentlemen. They were not faithless like Ramoshies. The Ramoshies are most faithless people. They are afraid to go where there is a likelihood of a struggle with guns, are very greedy of money, very shameless. We were only 29 in all when we looted Vahle ; at that place I was assured that hereafter my plans would not work well ; still without them I could not get on. We expected at least 40 or 50 other persons ; and not one of these was caught by the Fouzdar or any one else. To join these men we had stayed here. I distributed Rs. 300 to my party ; they all went away to their houses, and said they would return after giving money to their family. Only 50 of us were then left. We did not get more men afterwards. A few of those who promised to join afterwards missed us. Then we plundered Harni. We were 26. Two had newly joined. The loot was about Rs 50. We got nothing in the loot of Mangderi. Two had left us. These were Ramoshies. We got Rs. 11 in copper and other things of the value of Rs. 20 when we looted Sonapore. We remained about eight days close to the place. Rs. 200 as a tribute were taken from a Koonbee. Rs. 50 were given as a reward to the man who showed us his house. Taking Rs 150 we left the Sacheva's territory for Chandkhed Here all began to quarrel with me and asked for their share with the vile object of deceiving me. They said that the rupees when counted again were found to be 115. This confirmed my opinion about the Ramoosee's roguery. We looted Chandkhed in the night. The amount of the booty was not ascertained. While returning I fell down through their stupidity on the road, where I slept. On the evening of the following day I went to Moonshi. Dowlatrao, in whom I had great trust, began to tell me that no one was delivering up the booty, though it was evident that three or four Ramoosees had plundered a good deal ; when asked what had become of certain articles which I knew were among the plunder they said that they had divided among themselves. I kept this answer in mind. I was suffering at this time from fever, and not knowing how long I would be laid up with it, I remained there among the people. Twenty rupees were left to me after the distribution. All then left as usual for their houses. Then I went to Poona, where I met a friend. Many persons had been arrested on my account, though they had no hand in my doings. Then I went to the Temple of Shri Shailya Malikarjun, where I prayed to God, and determined to give my life, if God was not propitious to me. Thus resolved, I left Poona that very night. I slept at the temple of Gunpati in Bhawani Peit. I went to Oorooloe the following morning. I took a ticket for Keypur to pay my respects to Mohonibova, I gave away all the change in charity. While rambling I came to the temple of Shri Sailya Malikar Jun on Friday Chaitra vadya 12th. I thought it better to die than to see the miserable sights I observed of people, who were starving to death at Kurnool. I have been praying since Sunday. I had many narrow escapes from death on the road. While rambling with the Ramosies I fell down five or six times from the top of a hill so heavily as might have caused my death. But I escaped. I was very nearly bitten two or three times by snakes and other poisonous creatures. Many times I bathed only after two or three days, fasted several times till evening, had often to sit under the shade of trees on the top of hills without water. The clothes on my body was not washed for eight days. I shall be able to get more men hereafter, I will then turn my attention to the Railway &c. The poor people will then anyhow get employment in thousands. At present the Railway Company are no doubt, taking money away. In our community there is hardly one in a lakh who knows the miseries of their fellow brethren. Had there been one in a thousand who was really alive to this miserable state of things, we need not have been reduced to this pitiful condition. But alas ! I have not been at all successful.

This plain and unvarnished tale shews how little sympathy Phadke received from his countrymen at large, and what little foundation there was for the charge of those audacious critics, who read in those dacoities a strong proof of the infection of the Puna Brahmins and educated Maharattas with the poisonous taint of treason. Phadke himself confessed that he broke down because he had so few followers, and yet these critics vociferate that the Puna Brahmins were tainted with disloyalty, and that the whole movement was secretly sympathized with by the educated natives of the Western Presidency. We hope the publication of this autobiography will effectually silence them.

THE LATE NEWAB AMEER ALI KHAN BAHADUR.

WITH the deepest regret we have to announce the melancholy intelligence that the leader of the Mahomedan community of Calcutta has passed away. Though not a native of Calcutta, for the last thirty years Newab Ameer Ali was identified with the Mahomedan community in the capital, and in all public movements here he was looked up to as foremost representative of that community. In the family history which he published he gave the sketches of his ancestors and of his own early career. A morning contemporary has gleaned the following particulars from that family history. The late Nawab was ninth in lineal descent from Cazi Syud Nuh, who was originally Cazi of Bagdad, and came over to Delhi, where he settled down with his family. Mullah Shah Nur Mahomed was the first member of the family, who migrated from Delhi to the Behar province ; and it was Nur Mahomed's great grandson, Mahomed Ruffi, who formed conjugal relations in Barrh, in the District of Patna, where he married the daughter of Cazi Syud Mahomed Mah, and where, for the first time, the residence of the family was established. The Newab's father was present with Lord Lake in the several wars in which he was engaged, and afterwards held important ministerial offices in the North-Western Provinces. The late Nawab was born at Barrh, on the 10th March 1810. His father gave him a liberal education in Arabic and Persian, and at the age of 22 he entered the ministerial service at Patna. At the time of Lord William Bentinck he came down to Calcutta and was appointed Assistant to the Ambassador of Nussiruddin Hyder, King of Oudh, in which capacity he acted as a medium of communication between the Government of India and the King. This appointment he held for three years till the King's death, when he returned to the Government service in 1837. In 1838 he was appointed Deputy Assistant Superintendent in the Presidency Special Commissioner's Court, Calcutta. In 1845, he became Government Pleader in that Court. On the abolition of the Special Commissioner's Court in 1855 he became a Pleader of the late Sudder Court, and obtained much success at the bar. During the Sepoy Mutiny the Newab rendered signal services to Government. We will not repeat the story of the crisis at Patna, when Mr. E. A. Samuells was appointed Special Commissioner to the supersession of Mr. William Taylor and Munshi Ameer Ali Assistant Commissioner. Sir Frederic Halliday, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, had justly much faith in the local knowledge and great ability of Munshi Ameer Ali, and the marked success which crowned the efforts of Mr. Samuells was not a little due to the sagacity, devoted loyalty and personal influence of his Mahomedan colleague. The Newab took no remuneration for his services. He said, "the Government was pleased to fix a monthly salary for me" (Rupees 700 per mensem), "but I took nothing, simply because the competency I have been able to acquire, has all been got under the British Government." Such disinterested service deserved a higher reward than what the Government was pleased to bestow upon him. On the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts the English language was made the language of the new High Court, and Newab Ameer Ali now began to learn English. He, however, retired from the bar in 1867 and became manager of the affairs of the Ex-King of Oudh. Under his superintendence the house of His Majesty was put in order and his debts greatly reduced. The success with which he managed the affairs of the Ex-King of Oudh induced the Government to appoint him a member of the Commission for enquiry into the debts of the Newab Nazim of Bengal. The Newab held several honorary offices. He was for two years a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, a Fellow of the Calcutta University, a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and Honorary Magistrate for Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, a member of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, and President of the National Mahomedan Association.

Such in brief was the career of Newab Ameer Ali. Though not educated in English, he was conversant with the topics of the day and could talk intelligently on all manner of public questions. He was a good Arabic scholar and wrote several books in Persian. He was a fluent and mellifluous Urdu speaker ; indeed, it was a pleasure to hear him. He was a type of the Indian gentleman. As Sir Richard Temple said in presenting him the sanad and khilluts of Newab, "his polished manners and excellent behaviour have made him quite an object of regard in almost every mind." He was frank, generous, and amiable, and he was the same to all rich or poor, high or low. He was thoroughly patriotic and did much to ameliorate the condition of his co-religionists. He was on terms of friendship with the highest in the land, and as a connecting link between the governors and the governed he used to exercise great influence. Although a Mahomedan by birth and religion he was looked upon by the Hindu community as one of themselves. His popularity among all classes of the community was best evidenced by the crowded attendance of the *elite* of the city at the annual reunions, which he used to hold. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Although advanced in years he did not lack sympathy for those who were young, and he cheerfully co-operated with them in the furtherance of public objects. In him the Government loses a loyal and devoted subject, the

Mahomedans their faithful and honored representative, and general society a most useful and esteemed member. He leaves a void, which we fear cannot be easily filled up.

SILHOUETTES OF BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 13th, 1879.

NEXT to the Parsis the most enterprising among the merchants of Bombay are the Bhattias. Their distinctive mark is their turban. Fancy a Parsi turban reduced one-third in bulk, dyed red, and having a hook in front, and you have the thing—a degenerate remnant of what once was a helmet, which marked the proud preeminence of the martial race who claim descent from the Yadavas of the Mahabharata. The hook recalls to mind the budding horn of a rhinoceros; but it is the most inoffensive twist of cloth that one can imagine, now calculated only to excite a smile. It is about as useful as the teat of the he-goat under his throat, and quite as ornamental. Clap this helmet on the head of an average fairish Hindu with a broad-bordered dhuti of Marhatta make and a Parsi chapkan, and you have a Bhattia, the keanest and shrewdest trader in the market. Whether behind the counter or at the counting board, whether at the Cotton Green or the opium mart, whether at the mills or the mercantile coasting marine, in short, wherever money can be made he runs the foremost. His people number under ten thousand in Bombay; but in wealth, influence and enterprise they yield to no other class in the "first city of India." Take off his hooked helmet, and put on in its place a Parsi hat, and you have the Guzrati, the dweller of the peninsula from the sea-board of which comes the Bhattia. He has all the money grubbing propensity of his marine cousin, but not fully his enterprise. The Suratis, both Brahman and Benia, differ not from the last in dress and appearance, at least in Silhouettes the artist cannot manage to mark the difference, nor does he care to do so, for ethnologically there is no difference. Any how between the three they own nearly three-fifths of the mills of Bombay, and no small share of its commerce. They care not for the Bandstand, nor the drawing-room piano. Politics they religiously eschew. Female reformation in dress and education they look upon with as much energetic concentration of disgust as upon the meat of that vile and atrocious animal which the Jews abhor. But let them but have the scent of where a penny can be turned, and you have them flocking in swarms. And so arduously courted, that fickle jade who rules the flow of filthy lucre, and who has been so unkind to me, has not been able to withold from them her choicest favours In fact, they are immensely wealthy, and for the sake of truth I must add that some of them have made very generous use of their good luck. The name of Jagannath Sankarsett is alone sufficient to bear out this assertion; but no less honorable is the name of the fair lady Rajabai to whose glory stands the noble tower attached to the Senate Library, and it cost the goodly sum of four lacs. For religous endowments, too, the people of this class have not been, by any means, backward. A single establishment, the Mahadeo Baug, I hear, has cost the pious donor two lacs and a half.

Next to these in wealth, but numerically the largest section of the community, is represented by the Marhatta. He has the same dhuti and the same chapkan as the Guzrati, and his complexion is likewise the same, but his head-gear is totally different. It is no longer the helmet passing through various transmigrations like the souls of its wearers, but a positive and unmistakable turban assuming the form of a heavy cartwheel with a flat tire in the case of the Purvoes, and a thin wedge with two angles in the case of Brahmans and others. Other varieties also occur, but not of any marked distinctive character. At least I have yet made no mistake in guessing the caste of any person from the shape of his turban, except in the case of some Rajputs who have assumed the Purvoe headgear. The strong feeling of conservatism evinced by the different sections of the Bombay community respecting dress is a fact worthy of special notice, particularly as it stands in marked contrast to the practice prevalent in Bengal regarding it. Philosophically the dress is the least part of a man, and should not affect his mind and disposition in any way; but practically it has a very different effect. It is the uniform of the tribe; and, even as the soldier fails to be true to his regiment who discards its distinctive uniform, so must the person fail who disowns the dress of his tribe. Like it or not on æsthetic or other grounds accept it he must, or forfeit the confidence of his clansmen. For my part I really dislike the cowl, but with my utmost devotion to the Redeamer and the holy Father Loyola, hallowed be his name, and endless Ave Marias, I would be kicked out, and I think justly, of my dear old cloister of half a century if I were to give up the use of my cowl and cassock. My brothers in Christ could not possibly trust my faith, and would always suspect the honesty of my protestations. And what is true of me is equally so in other cases. A masquerade is a fine thing to see once in the way, but it does not imply any coherence in the materials of which it is made up. A meeting of young Calcutta Babus is a masquerade, in which each member wears a different dress. Babu A appears in a China cloak with big dragons emblazoned on his breast and back. Babu B has a sackcoat over his chapkan. Babu C. replaces it by a China coat, and D. E. and F. have the same coat, but of different colours. G. is arrayed in silks in which all the colours of the rainbow find a place. Babu H. is a sober-minded person. He abjures flash colours and gold lace, but still he cannot put on the same dress as the bulk of his people do, it would make him so common-place; so he dons a lumbering long black gown reaching his heals; and his next neighbour an unapproachable dandy completes the contrast by a Harman's Chapkan which can reach only half way down the thigh. One is in grey, another in black, a third in ash, a fourth in green, and a fifth in the brightest crimson. The head gear is equally diversified. The gold cap with tassel dangling about the face, and proclaiming in no uncertain sound "Behold, how gorgeous I am," the turban with a tail showing the displacement it has undergone since primitive Darwinean days, the buggy wheel, the rattan basket, the narrow rib of khoja reminiscence, and the white disk of mediæval days, vie with each other to secure the highest prominence. They are set in every possible and imaginable cock, one of which is suggestive of the idea that the wearer has too inordinate a development of the animal organ rebellum, and is anxious to hide it by throwing the turban a good deal behind. As a foreigner who has long studied the people I know well that there are a national coat and a national turban for the Bengalis. But Young Bengal cannot tolerate them. His highest ambition is to be singular, to be the most noteworthy in a crowd; and he attempts to attain his object by eccentricity in dress, having nothing else to attract attention. The turban is the eye-sore of the convert. He has not the moral courage to doff his ancestral dress along with his ancestral religion, and has therefore to devise various forms of smoking caps, more or less oily or greasy, and modifications in the cut of his tunic; only no two are to be found alike. The Goa converts are bolder; they at once take to tile hats and nankin jackets, and in this simple livery they are really very useful. There are about ten thousands of them in Bombay, and every one is a master cook or a major domo; always smart and active, and not much given to cocoanut toddy. I could give a hundred Bengali convert for Francis who serves as my butler. The England-returned Babu is equally bold. He has taken at once to the chocker and the chimney pot, replacing the Babu by Mr. He says he would not be respected by his brother barristers unless he did so; but unfortunately for him his brother benchers will have none of his society, and consign him to the "Asia Minor," in the Bar Library of the High Court. Young Bengal, though as shown above no respecter of uniforms, is too pusillanimous by nature to stand the total transformation of an ordinary "Babu" into an Asiatic descendant of Albuquerque, and shy at him; and the travelled sage finds himself in very much the condition of the witless bird who courted the society of peacocks in a borrowed garb: the crows ply their beaks at him as much as the peacocks. I cannot help thinking that this dissimilarity of outward appearance is a fair index of the jarring elements which lie within. Certain it is that in Bombay the Parsis from the Baronet to the beggar, the Guzeratis and the Marhattas, who have each a distinct and characteristic dress, and a code of social rules, are better united, more keenly alive to their national interests, and stronger than the Bengalis, and all mainly owing to their respective uniforms. The patriotic feelings which inspire the Marhattas may be due partly to other causes. They have not yet forgotten their empire in India which the fall of Sadasio on the fatal field of Paniput brought to an end; and there are men still living among them who, sixty years ago, standing on the crest of the Parvati Hill, beheld the last remnant of their national independence melting away and for ever before the mighty rays of English valour. That men who lost their national independence only sixty years ago, should feel more keenly and be more firmly attached to their national customs than the Bengalis who lost it seven centuries ago, is but natural. The superior physique of the Marhattas, derived from highland homes, is also in their favor as a nation which the littoral Bengali cannot aspire to. The Marhatta, like the Kaith of Bengal, has not taken to commerce. His sword has been reforged into a steel pen, and he plies it with unabated zeal. He plies it hard in the school-room to carry away the highest prizes; he plies it at the office desk for promotion in Government offices; and he plies it to rise in independent learned professions. He is a clear-headed thinker and bold writer, and there are few in India who will overcome him in the intellectual arena. He is a bold reformer too, but the outrigger of nationality stands against him in this line. With all his efforts he has got only a thousand girls to atttend his schools, and that out of a population of well-nigh two lacs, whereas the Parsis, numbering 44,000, send 2,800 girls and 5,000 boys to school, or nearly the whole of their school-going population! All honor to the Parsis for having in this respect solved a social problem, which has nowhere else been effected on the face of the earth, not exceping Switzerland. And what is more, most of their female schools receive no Government or other extraneous aid. In saying this, however, it is the farthest from my wish to cast any reflection on the Marhattas. Their number renders their task infinitely more arduous, and their leaders respect the wholesome rule of carrying their castemen along with them. instead of running, for the sake of pants and swallow-tailed coats, far ahead so as to benefit none but themselves, and to raise a progeny which will add to the numerical greatness of the class to which my Francis belongs. Under the circumstance progress must be slow, and I must be without the pleasure of seeing Marhatta ladies thumping the piano, sporting silk-stockings and side spring boots, and turning the heads of young dandies at the Bandstand. I must forego too the pleasure of painting the ladies with the accuracy of my art. They are so very like their Guzrati sisterhood that for the life of me I cannot mark the difference. It is said that they cross the nether end of their saris, and tuck it behind, while the Guzratius allow the end to hang in folds forming a gown; but among the higher classes, this is not easily noticeable. Seen in their chariots the Marhattin and the Guzratin appear very like twin sisters. Marhatta ladies were at one time noted for their horsemanship (should the word be horse-womanship in this case?), but there is nothing on the Rotten Row of Bombay to prove this. I do not, however, care much about these things, and would wait for them if I could only induce the good ladies, both Marhattin and Guzratin, to drop at once and for ever that horrid excrescence which they clap on their lovely noses in the name of ornament. I can stand a nath, but a big nakchona is revolting to my feelings. Dear sisters, you are fair as fair can be; and your faces as vivid with intelligence and grace and goodness as those of your Parsi sisters; but you convert your charming selves into dowdies by your cumberous saris, and unwiedy load of ornaments. Pardon me for this lecture. You know my profession is to sermonise, and an old Padre as you call me, has the privilege of advising you for your good. Look at your sister; how light and airy and elegant is her silken sari? She has no lace, no gold, no brocade on or about it, and yet she trips like a gazelle, while the load of your 14 to 18 cubit sari makes you groan under it. Look again, and you see she has only a lovely earring and a single loop of glass churi, with an occasional necklet to set her charms to advantage; while your load of gold from wrist to shoulder and all over the face and neck completely envelopes the irreproachable purity of your complexion. Discard them, and you can do that whenever you like, and you will soon perceive that that fair sister whom I praise so highly will have to study anew the art of embellishment to outshine you. The deep, dull *kherua* red of Puna is no match for the glowing silks of China, and China silks are as easily accessible to you as to your sister of the Zoroastrian faith. There is another thing you require; at least I think so as often as I see you in your chariot going to pay a visit, or to enjoy the sights of your town; it is an occasional use of the "world-renowned" medicine of an unclassical name which checks all tendency to fullness of the person. History tells us that when the Parsis first came to Guzerat they had very few of their better halves in their company. They had, therefore, to ally themselves with their Indian cousins, and their ladies, as we now see, are mostly of Indian origin, and there is no reason, therefore, why they should outshine you in all those charms which should be peculiarly your own. May Father Loyola intercede for your prosperity and health is the earnest prayer of a servant of God from a foreign land who is known to his brothers in Christ as

FRA DIAVOLO.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AS WE stated in a previous issue Sir Ashley Eden is expected to arrive at Howrah by the mail train of the 1st December and will take over charge of the Government of Bengal on that date from Sir Steuart Bayley.

WE ARE informed that Sir Ashley Eden will pass through Agra and Muttra on his way down to Calcutta. His Honor is expected at Muttra on the 26th instant. The millionare Seths of Muttra have made arrangements to give him a fitting reception.

WE HEAR that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta will on Thursday next make a trip to Kotrung and Pulta for the purpose of inspecting the works there.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn that the Secretary of State has vetoed Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of Appellate Benches. The scheme was first propounded by Sir Richard Temple, and was afterwards matured by Sir Ashley Eden in consultation with Sir Richard Garth and other Judges of the High Court. But the fiat of the Secretary of State has gone against it.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S visit to Kandahar was a feat of which he may well be proud. His Excellency held a durbar there for the reception of the local chiefs. He has explored a route for a Railway towards Western Affghansthan. The *Pioneer* thus notes Sir Richard's work since he left Bengal. "From January to May1877 he was swirling about Madras on Famine duty. In the spring of 1878 the Malta expedition absorbed even his energies; from November 1878 to February 1879 the Scinde transport operations were in progress. All this summer abnormal dacoit business was going on; and now comes another burst of transport work, railway construction, and exploring unknown wilds." We pity the staff who have to follow Sir Richard in his rides. His visit to Kandahar lends probability to the rumour that he will be High Commissioner of Afghanistan.

THE PIONEER comes to the rescue of Mr. Batten. Our contemporary says, "there is a good deal of plausibility in the notion that Mr. Batten's appointment is what political slang defines as a "job." But it is quite unnecessary to suppose that the Viceroy has been led into making the present arrangements by the arts of his favourite adviser." The writer continues:

> The work of the Viceroy's Private Secretary is not what it used to be. Very little connected with the work of the Supreme Government is like what is used to be, for that matter: but at all events as business is done at present the Viceroy has need of a man of Mr. Batten's service, standing, and experience always at his elbow. The present appointment as "Personal Assistant" irregular though it may be, is thus perfectly intelligible. But Mr. Batten could not be Personal Assistant and nothing more. The office is unknown to Accountants General. So he resumes naturally enough his former seat on the Legislative Council.

In the days of Lord Dalhousie, who annexed six provinces and carried on two wars, and in those of Lord Canning, who had to suppress a most formidable military revolt unprecedented in the annals of India, the GovernorGeneral's Private Secretary's work was not so vast as now, for they had no Personal Assistant under them. As for the office of additional member of the Governor General's Legislative Council we are tired of pointing out that it is for the most part ornamental. But Mr. Batten can fiddle, warble, and get up theatricals, and a poetic Viceroy cannot be expected "to part with so stout a staff." But who pays the piper? The poor tax-payer!

WE HEAR that the Secretary of State has sent out peremptory instructions that the Additional Members of the Governor General's Legislative Council shall not be permitted to proceed to Simla during summer. But how will they spend their holiday? Will they be required to revert to their substantive posts for that time?

WE HEARTILY welcome back Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, who though a delegate of the Indian Association, did his best to represent all India. When he went to England, the Parliamentary Session was drawing to a close, and he could not therefore be expected to do much at that time, but he made the most of the opportunity he had. The great meeting held under the auspices of Mr. John Bright gave the English public an occasion to see the stuff of which he was made and him an opportunity to explain to them the nature of the grievances of which India complained. The immediate fruit of that meeting was the publication of the new Rules for the appointment of natives to the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose had time only to announce the Indian campaign in England, and we wish he were in a position to organize it fully before the hour for action, which would come with the General Election, had arrived. But he undoubtedly deserves our thanks for what he has been able to accomplish.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY as officiating Lieutenant Governor leaves, indeed, a very favourable impression on the public mind as to the manner in which he has discharged his high and responsible duties. Following in the wake of Sir Ashley Eden he has been instrumental in getting a remission of the License tax up to Rs. 250 per annum. He fought hard and nobly for the retention of the Durga Puja holidays, though, unfortunately for us, without success. And in the orders he has issued in the scandalous case of Mr. Toynbee against Col. Hedayat Ali he has vindicated public conscience. The morning papers publish a portion of the letter of Sir Steuart Bayley on this subject, from which we give the following extract:

> Mr. Toynbee in stating the history of the case sneers at the possibility of the Honorary Magistrate being influenced by public motives in regard to the question of the burning-ghat at Dinapore, and apparently looks upon his interest in the matter as uncalled for. He then sees in the fact that Mr. Gilbert's views prevailed over those of the Honorary Magistrate, and in Mr. Gilbert's boastful assertions to that effect, the cause of all the subsequent trouble. He disbelieves that Colonel Hedayut Ali had heard of Gilbert's having an understanding with Nund Lal, and of his having heard of Gilbert's corruption, spoken of by Cohen and Baz Khan. Consequently he disbelieves that Colonel Hedayut Ali was really influenced by seeing Gilbert (as he states) mislead Captain Boileau in regard to the site of the burning-ghat, previously disallowed by Colonel Emerson, or that this circumstance confirmed him in the suspicions he had lately entertained! He therefore attributes to wounded vanity only Colonel Hedayut Ali's casual dissent from Captain Boileau's remark that Gilbert was an honest man and he believed that Colonel Hedayut Ali, in order to support this denial, collected a number of suborned and perjured witnesses to swear to acts of bribery that never took place.
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> Mr. Toynbee's remarks, on the inappropriateness and bad taste of which the Lieutenant-Governor, does not here wish to comment, on the subject, are, "I must give Colonel Hedayut Ali the benefit of considering his present position and previous services, but no hero is a hero to his *valet*, and Colonel Hedayut Ali, like all the rest of us, is not uninfluenced by the smaller and more ignoble and petty feelings of our common nature. * * * It may be that he was deluded by the witnesses, but I cannot in my own mind give him the benefit of even this doubt. * * * To me it certainly seems that wounded vanity and personal pique sufficiently account for Colonel Hedayut Ali's part in this case. * * * He was weak enough to commit himself to a course of action not justified by the circumstances, rather than withdraw words uttered, as he himself admits, in a hasty moment. It is the fatal error embodied in words which have passed almost into a proverb *Tell a lie, and stick to it.*"
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> The charge which Mr. Toynbee makes against Colonel Hedayut Ali amounts, as explained above, to nothing less than stating a deliberate falsehood and then fabricating false evidence in support of it. Graver charges could hardly be made against any one, and their gravity is enhanced when it is borne in mind that they are made by a judicial officer in a recorded judgment of his court, and that the person whose honor and character are impugned is an officer who, besides being an Honorary Magistrate, holds the commission of a Lieutenant-Colonel, is a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and who has through a long distinguished career under Government, repeatedly won for himself the approbation of his superiors.
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> The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it due to Colonel Hedayut Ali to state that in his opinion these charges are contrary to the probabilities of the case, are not borne out by the evidence, and are wholly without foundation. He sees no reason to doubt that the history of the case, and the influence of the series of facts related above, acted in Colonel Hedayut Ali's mind, as he states, to convince him of the Inspector's corruption and though he would have acted more wisely to make further enquiries and keep his doubts to himself till he was in a position to verify them, yet his first remark to the Magistrate was made in perfect good faith, and as an Honorary Magistrate taking an active part in the administration, he was quite justified in communicating his doubts to the Magistrate.
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> It is to be greatly regretted that a gentleman in his position acting, as the Lieutenant-Governor believes he acted in good faith, should be forced at once into court and compelled practically to undertake a difficult and troublesome prosecution, without anything more than the *nominal* assistance of the responsible officers of Government, and in the end have his motives impugned and his character blasted by gratuitous and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's belief, unfounded imputations.

All honor to Sir Steuart Bayley for this bold and straightforward expression of opinion. We should like to know whether any punishment has been awarded to Mr. Toynbee for his flagrant abuse of authority. We hope the whole letter of Government will be published. It is stated that orders have been passed stopping Mr. Toynbee's promotion and for moving the High Court to quash his judgment in the Gilbert case.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday 22nd November, 1879.

Our market has been steady during the week, and prices have not only been well sustained but in several instances have shown a tendency to rise.

Imports.

Piece goods received better attention and a large amount of business was transacted in the following kinds; Grey Shirting 8¼lb, Jaconets, Madapallums, Mulls, and T cloth and for some of them advance rates have been secured. White goods remained much the same as before.

In Prints there has been a good demand and sales both on the spot and to arrive have taken place.

Yarns continued in active demand, but confined chiefly to 40s and lower Nos. Prices for local manufactures still advancing.

Exports.

Operations in this market have very much been restricted by a further rise in the rate of freight which combined with extreme prices for country produces ruling at present.

Of Tea on the 19th instant 8722 chests were offered for sale at auction, but about 700 withdrawn in consequence of want of sufficient liveliness, the market declined owing to lower quotations received by telegraph from London.

Inferior sorts were readily taken even at an advance whilst fine and finest kinds showed a decline.

Shellac demand continues strong and a further rise in the prices has been established in several sales and resales which have taken place during the period.

Jute experienced a strong demand but owing to paucity of supplies prices have been driven up very high, which combining with the present rates of freight render shipments impracticable—but local mills, those that have not secured sufficient working stock, are compelled to buy at the present prices which will surely diminish their profits to a great extent; the future prospects for gunny bags are very doubtful.

Rice, a few hundred tons, have been shipped to London and Columbo at easier rates. Linseed transactions almost nil.

Stocks and Shares.

Government Securities during the week have been dull, particularly the four percents; the closing rates for the week were Rs. 92-11 @ 92-12 for 4% and 101-2 @ 101-3 for 4½%.

There has been a good demand in Joint-Stock Shares in the early part of the week for Coal, Tea, Jute, cotton and India General, but at latter end demand became weaker save for I. G. S. and Coals.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness, of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla, November 17th.—General Roberts telegraghs on the 14th that a convoy of sick and wounded had started for India. All the sick left at Kabul are well housed. Quarters for the British portion of the Force will be ready in a few days. Huts for the natives are under construction. Two severe earthquakes had occurred.

18th.—Kabul November 17th. The Governor of Ghazni reached Kabul on the 15th. The forty miles of road from Kabul to Kattasang is being undertaken. The country is reported quiet about Tezin. Sirdar Shahbanz Khan has gone to Kohistan as Governor, and another Sirdar to Logar. Arrangements are being made for the collection of forage. The Malik of Hawas Ali Khel committed a raid on the night of the 14th. with 200 men on Muazam Talao, near Togh on the Kohat Thall road killing sixteen men and wounding 22 apparently all villagers.

19th.—General Gordon's Brigade in the Kuram has returned from Alikhel and Chamkanna. The expedition and troops are placed at General Tytler's disposal. He also hopes to move to Badesh Khel by the end of the week.

From Kabul 17th November.—General Macpherson's Brigade is expected to return to Kabul by the 21st on which day General Baker with a small force is to proceed towards maidan in the direction of Ghazni to collect supplies and settle the country.

From Kandahar.—The Chief of the Taraki Ghilzais from the country beyond the Khelati Ghilzai frontier, has reached Kandahar, to submit and ask for service.

15th.—In the Legislative Council on 14th November Sir John Strachey obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in Municipalities. Mr. Stokes introduced the Glanders and Farcy Bill which was subsequently passed into law. Mr. Thompson obtained leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the survey and demarcation on land in British Burma. The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1872 Amendment Bill was passed into law Mr. Batten was added to the Select Committee on the Factories Bill and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

23rd.—On twentieth a party of robbers said to be Zaimusht attempted to carry off thirty Afridi camels on the road between Mandu and Chappri, enroute to Thall. Khatak levies and a party of cavalry from Chappri pursued and recovered all camels, killed five of the enemy who left bodies in our hands and pursuers sustained no loss.

MONEY MARKET.

(*November* 22, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	12	*a*	93	2
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	99	0	*a*	99	4

4½ Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	95	8	a	96	0
4½ Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	„	101	2	a	101	4
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan),	„	101	2	a	101	4

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5 Per Cent for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	101		a		

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	107	0	a	107	4
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	„	107	8	a	108	0
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ..	„	108	0	a	108	8
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	„	108	8	a	109	8
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ..	„	110	0	a	110	8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ..	„	110	8	a	111	8
6 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	„	102	0	a	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
John Dacosta Esq, London.....	15	0	0
Rai Sham Lal Mitter, Gaya.....	6	8	0
M. L. Nara Sami Aiengar Esq., Chittaldroog.....	6	10	0
Hony. Secy. Cosmopolitan Club, Madras...	13	4	0
Hony. Secy. Daragunj Reading Club.....	5	4	0
Moonshee Mahomed Noor, Bankipur.....	6	8	0
Examiner N. B. S. Railway, Saidpore...	5	8	0
Babu Nundolal Coondoo, Tumlook.....	6	10	0
„ Bungshee Dhur Ghose, Bela.....	2	5	0
„ Janoky Nath Mookerjee, Coondla	13	0	0
„ Kally Nath Banerjea, Debrooghur...	13	4	0
„ Bhogobutty Churn Mookerji, Mozufferpore.	20	0	0
„ Buddinath Chowdhuri, Ranisankail.....	15	0	0
„ Upendra Nath Sen, Monghyr.....	10	0	0
„ Narbada Prasada Ghosh, Narsinghpur.....	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 19, 1879.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Ramizuddin, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civi Leave Code.

The services of Mr. A. J. Primrose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agriculture Department.

Baboo Debi Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Woomesh Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred temporarily to Godda in that district.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Pattuck, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan is transferred to Bankoora.

Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate ahd Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24 Pergunnahs, is transferred to Moorshedabad for employment at the Kandi subdivision of that district,

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for two months and three days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Madaripore division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, or until further orders.

Baboo Narain Chunder Naik, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton is appointed to act, until further orders in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong.

Mr. Kavasjee Jamasjee Badshah, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca Division, and is posted to the Dacca district.

Mr. A, Ratiray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who has reported his return from furlough, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour Division of the district of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Baboo Radha Shyam Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that district.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Aushootosh Sircar is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Sheonundun Lall, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties. Baboo Ashootosh Sircar is posted to Buxar, Shahabad.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury is posted temporarliy to Beerbhoom as an Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade. This cancels the orders of the 9th ultimo appointing Mr. Bradbury to Tipperah.

Mr. J. C. Geddes is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, *vice* Mr. R. J. Richardson, who has applied for permission to retire from the service.

Mr. J. D. Gael Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Sewan and Gopalgunge Divison of the Sarun district, is posted to Hazareebagh.

Mr. G. G. Dey. Assistant Magistrate and Collector. on leave, is posted to Chittagong.

POLICE.—Mr. C. Raban, Assistant Superintendent of Police, having returned from leave on the 26th September last, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 30th idem. inclusive.

Mr. J. H. Warender-Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya. is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th ultimo.

MEDICAL—Assistant Surgeon Amarnath Das, a Supernumerary attached to the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, having returned to duty on the 28th October last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 1st idem, under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, is cancelled.

In modification of the orders of the 5th August 1879, the services of Apothecary J. McNaught, House Surgeon, Mitford Hospital, Dacca, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 1st instant.

Apothecary G. H. Campbell, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government. is appointed to be House Surgeon of the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, *vice* Mr. J. McNaught.

Assistant Surgeon Nocoor Chunder Banerjee. in charge of the Bhagulpore Dispensary. is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code. with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties.

Assistant Surgeon Amrita Lal Banerjee, now doing duty as a Supernumerary at the Campbell Hospital. is appointed to be in charge of the Bhagulpere Dispensary, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Nocoor Chunder Banerjee, or untill further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Bepin Krishna Coomar is allowed leave without pay for twelve months. under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 26th August 1878.

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A. FORBES,
Chairman, Dacca Municipality.

The 14th November, 1879.

Notice.

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By order
H. I. WESTON,
Agent protem.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
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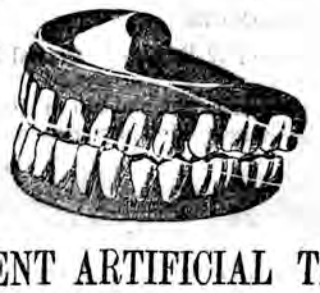

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